ADDENDUM NO. 7 to the

California State Polytechnic University, Humboldt 2004 Master Plan Environmental Impact Report Housing, Dining, and Health Project

Prepared for:

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Planning, Design & Construction
1 Harpst Street
Arcata, CA 95521

February 2025

Addendum No. 7 to the California State Polytechnic University, Humboldt 2004 Master Plan Environmental Impact Report Housing, Dining, and Health Project

Prepared for:

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February 2025

20230068.10

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ACC	Advanced Clean Car
AQMD	air quality management district
BMP	best management practices
Cal Poly Humboldt	California State Polytechnic University at Humboldt
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
California Energy Code	State's Title 24, Part 6, Building Energy Efficiency Standards
Campus Master Plan	California State Polytechnic University at Humboldt Campus Master Plan Update
CAP	climate action plan
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CSU	California State University
dBA	A-weighted decibels
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EO	Executive Order
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FTES	full-time-equivalent students
GHG	greenhouse gas
gsf	gross square feet
GWP	global warming potential
HDH	Housing, Dining, and Health
LED	light-emitting diode
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MPO	metropolitan planning organization
$MTCO_2e$	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent

NCUAQMD	North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit
PM_{10}	particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter
SB	Senate Bill
SCS	sustainable communities strategy
sf	square foot
SRA	state responsibility area
SWPPP	stormwater pollution prevention plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
ZEV	zero-emission vehicle

1 INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes Addendum #7 to the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the California State Polytechnic University at Humboldt (Cal Poly Humboldt) Campus Master Plan Update (Campus Master Plan) (State Clearinghouse #2004052085), certified by the California State University (CSU) Board of Trustees in November 2004. The Campus Master Plan addresses all aspects of future physical development and land use on the campus to accommodate an enrollment increase to 12,000 full-time-equivalent students (FTES) from the previous enrollment estimate of 8,000 FTES.

This EIR Addendum has been prepared to address minor project changes to the Campus Master Plan associated with development of the Housing, Dining, and Health (HDH) project as currently proposed, as well as changed circumstances and new information since certification of the Master Plan EIR. This section of the EIR Addendum describes the purpose of the addendum, an overview of the Master Plan EIR, and an updated description of the project (including a discussion of changes to the project compared to what was evaluated in the Master Plan EIR).

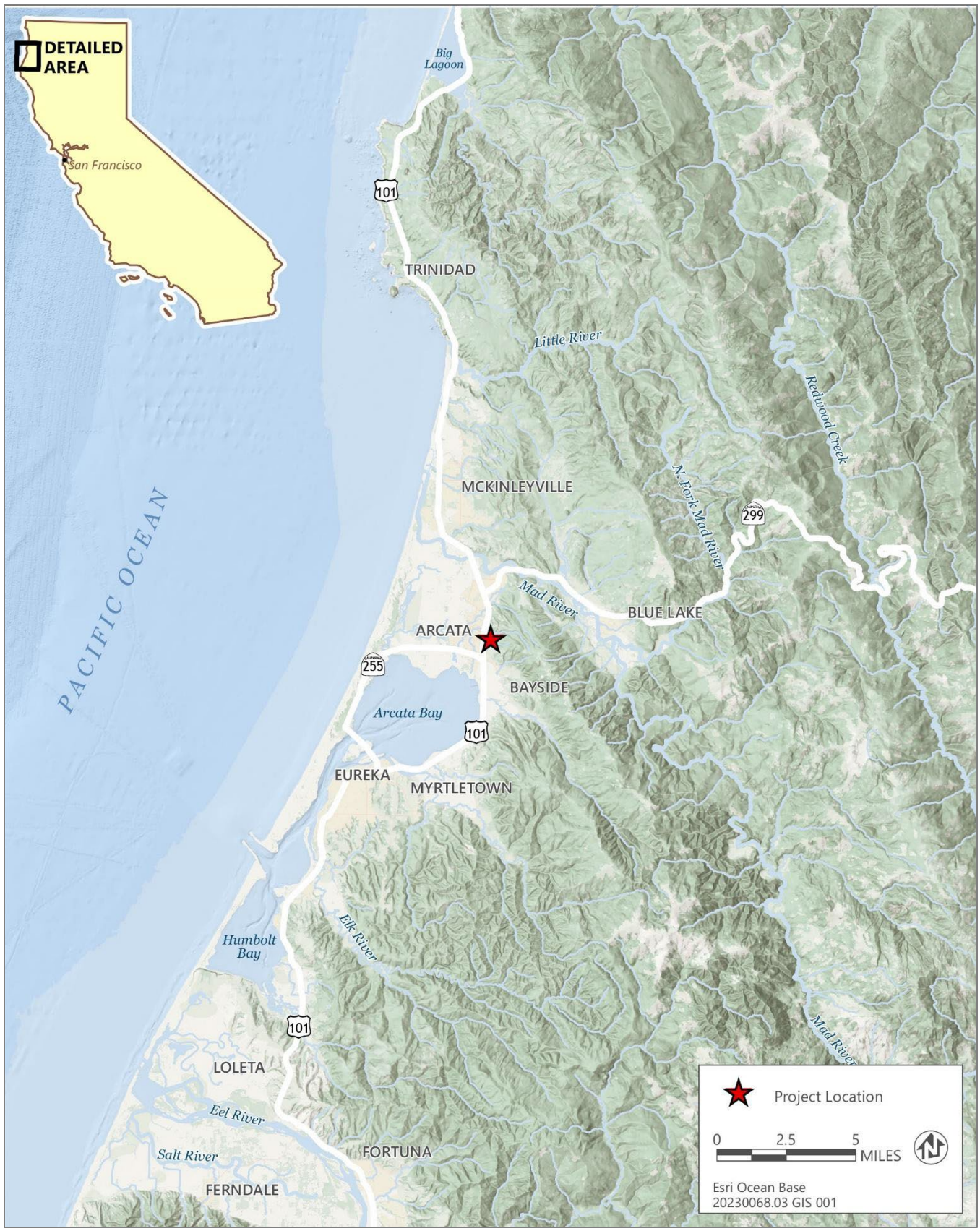
1.1 PURPOSE OF AN EIR ADDENDUM

Once an EIR or other California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document has been prepared and certified/adopted for a project, no additional environmental review is necessary unless certain conditions are met, at which point subsequent review under CEQA may be necessary. Sections 15162 through 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines define the standards for determining the appropriate level of subsequent environmental review, and Section 15164 addresses the specific circumstances requiring the preparation of an addendum to an EIR. If new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of impacts would result, then preparation and circulation of a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR for additional public review is required. However, when it can be determined that neither the proposed changes to the project, changed circumstances, or new information result in the identification of new significant impacts, or the substantial increase in the severity of significant impacts identified in the certified EIR, an addendum to the EIR may be prepared. Public review of an addendum is not required under CEQA.

An addendum to the certified Master Plan EIR has been determined to be the appropriate environmental documentation to address changes to the Campus Master Plan and analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR for the HDH project. This Addendum to the Master Plan EIR was prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 to address minor project changes to the Campus Master Plan, changed circumstances, and new information since certification of the Master Plan EIR.

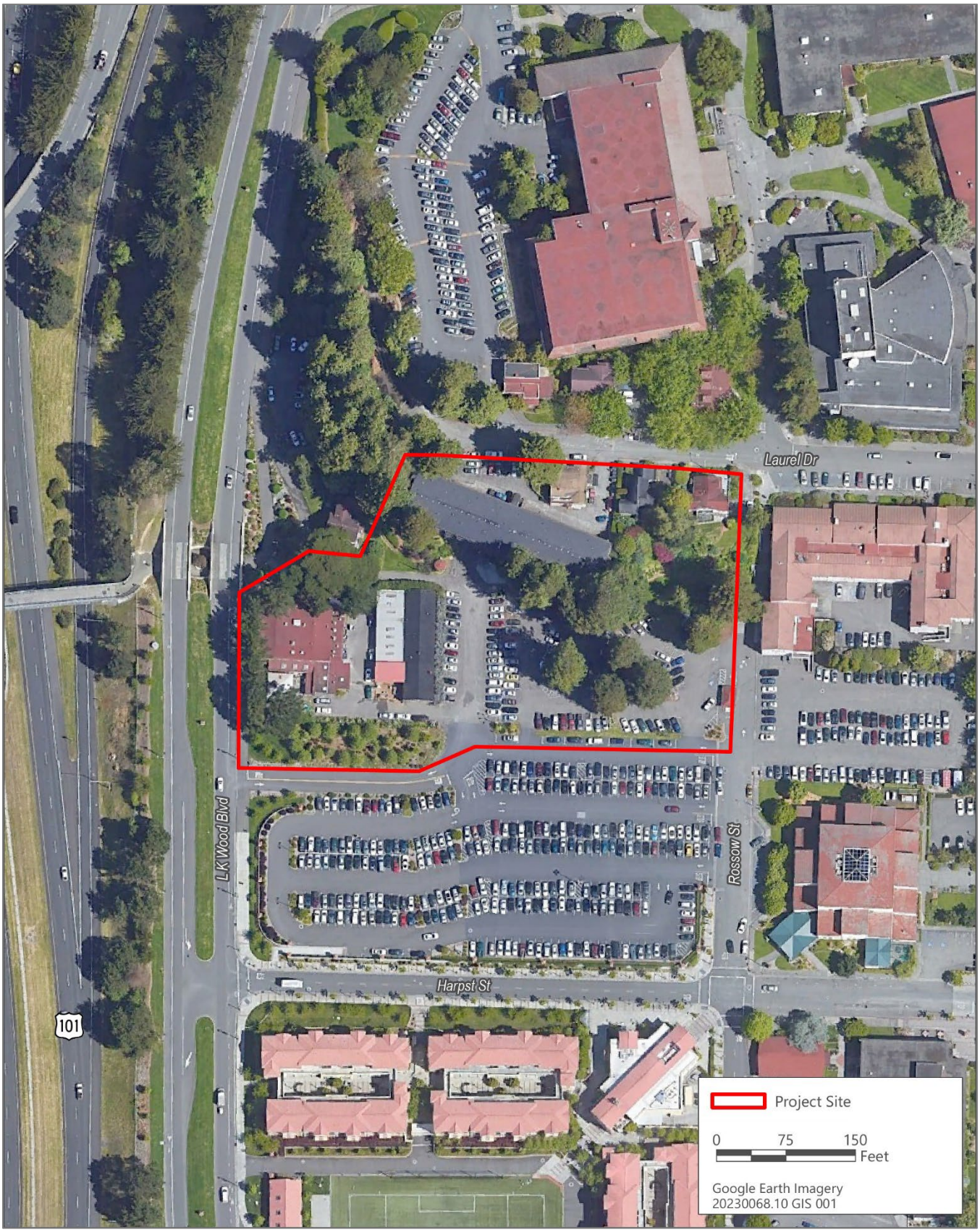
1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Cal Poly Humboldt campus is located within the governmental boundaries of the City of Arcata in Humboldt County, California, as shown in Figure 1-1. Within the campus, the HDH project site is located within 3.54 acres of the existing developed campus and currently contains the Ceramics Lab, Sculpture Lab, Campus Apartments, Building 20, Warren House, Bret Harte House, Water Tower, Parking Lots R8 and G11 (northern portion), and Parking Kiosk (Figure 1-2). The HDH project site is located northeast of the intersection of LK Wood Boulevard and the access road to Parking Lot G11, and is generally bounded by Lot G11 as the southern extent, LK Wood Boulevard as the western boundary, Rossow Street as the eastern boundary, and Laurel Drive as the northern boundary. Access to the HDH project site is available from LK Wood Boulevard and Laurel Drive.



Source: Adapted by Ascent in 2024.

Figure 1-1 Regional Location



Source: Adapted by Ascent in 2024.

Figure 1-2 Project Site

1.3 OVERVIEW OF THE CAMPUS MASTER PLAN AND EIR

Cal Poly Humboldt's Campus Master Plan addresses the functional organization of the campus to accommodate enrollment up to 12,000 FTES within 144 acres east of State Route 101. The Campus Master Plan is intended to guide the physical development of the Cal Poly Humboldt campus through 2044 to accommodate the evolving needs of the university's future student and faculty housing, dining, and parking. In total, the Campus Master Plan includes approximately 756,000 gross square feet (gsf) of new construction for academic and support facilities, and the removal of approximately 460,000 gsf of buildings. Consistent with CEQA requirements, Cal Poly Humboldt prepared an EIR to address the potential physical environmental impacts associated with plan implementation. The Master Plan EIR is considered a program-level as well as a project-level EIR, as it evaluated (where possible) projects at enough detail to permit project-specific evaluation of potential environment impacts.

The HDH project would improve on-campus housing, dining, and health facilities to create a hub for student life and resources that center justice, equity, belonging, holistic sustainability, and healthy living at Cal Poly Humboldt. The project, as explained in further detail below, consists of the design and construction of two new low-rise buildings totaling approximately 115,000 gsf. The eastern building would consist of a 52,500-square-foot (sf), 3-level health and dining building, while the western building would consist of a 62,500-sf, 4-level, 301-bed student residence hall. Under the adopted Campus Master Plan, the site was planned for redevelopment with a parking structure and an educational services building. However, the uses currently proposed for aggregation on this site were proposed in the adopted 2004 Campus Master Plan in other campus locations, as described in further detail below.

With respect to housing, the Campus Master Plan and associated Master Plan EIR considered a number of changes to on-campus campus housing (including the removal of the existing Campus Apartments) that collectively were intended to provide a net increase in on-campus student housing. The HDH project, as proposed, would implement the planned removal of the Campus Apartments and provide a net on-site increase of approximately 100 student beds at the Cal Poly Humboldt campus, consistent with the Campus Master Plan. In addition, three future housing buildings identified in the Campus Master Plan (part of Facility 50 on Figure 1-3) are located on off-campus property that has not been acquired by the University. The HDH project would provide the additional student housing previously associated with the aforementioned three buildings, consistent with the overall housing goals of the adopted Campus Master Plan. Table 1-1 identifies the overall planned on-campus housing targets of the Campus Master Plan.

Table 1-1 Summary of Construction Needed for Campus Master Plan Housing Targets

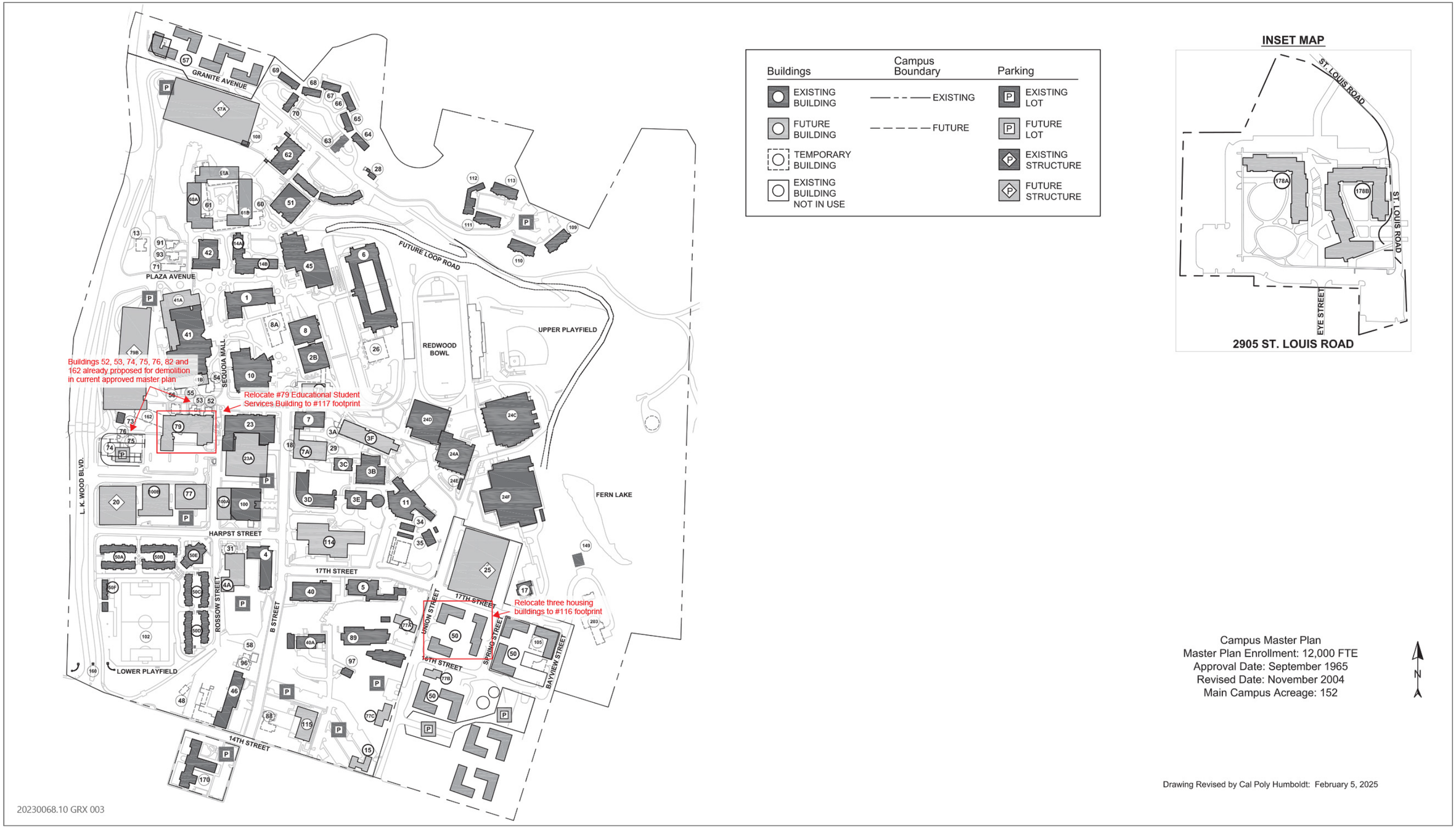
	Existing	Campus Master Plan - New	Campus Master Plan - Removed	Campus Master Plan - Total
Student housing, gsf	283,024	556,350	97,800	741,579
Student housing, beds	1,368	2,662	468	3,562

Source: Humboldt State University 2004.

With respect to student support facilities, the Campus Master Plan stipulated that new development of student housing should also include dining facilities and other student support facilities. The Campus Master Plan identifies a multi-story, 170,000-sf Educational Student Services Building (Facility 79 on Figure 1-3) at the project site. The proposed Health and Dining building would provide similar student services as originally envisioned at this location, albeit in a differently oriented and smaller-footprint building within the project site.

While the project differs slightly from the specifications for housing and associated support facilities covered in the Campus Master Plan, it would not result in new significant impacts or the substantial increase in the severity of significant impacts beyond those identified in the Master Plan EIR. The housing to be constructed as part of the HDH project would be consistent with and would not exceed the Campus Master Plan housing targets in both square footage and student bed count. Additionally, the support services to be offered at the Health and Dining building are consistent with those described in the Campus Master Plan.

Due to modifications in the configuration and locations of the housing and support services buildings included in the project compared to the approved Campus Master Plan, an addendum to the Master Plan EIR is considered appropriate to address the currently proposed project.



Source: Provided by Cal Poly Humboldt 2024.

Figure 1-3a Campus Master Plan (Adopted)

California State Polytechnic University, **Humboldt**

Master Plan Enrollment: 12,000 FTE

Master Plan approved by the Board of Trustees: September 1965

Master Plan Revision approved by the Board of Trustees: January 1967, January 1977, July 1977, November 1977, May 1978, March 1981, May 1990, November 2004, January 2023

1. Siemens Hall
2A. Art A
2B. Art B
3A. Science A
3B. Science B
3C. Science C
3D. Alistair McCrone Hall
3E. Dennis K. Walker Greenhouse
4. Harry Griffith Hall
4A. *Classroom Building*
5. Forestry
6. Founders Hall
7. Jenkins Hall
7A. *Jenkins Hall – Visual Art Renovation and Addition*
7B. *Jenkins Hall – Visual Art Renovation and Addition*
8A. Music A
8B. Music B
10. Theatre Arts
11. Wildlife and Fisheries
12. Observatory (off-campus)
13. Feuerwerker House
14A. Nelson Hall West
14B. Nelson Hall East
15. Figueiredo Building
17. Marine Wildlife Care Center
18. Brookins House
20. *South Campus Parking Structure*
20. Building 20
23. Gist Hall
23A. *Gist Hall – Theatre Arts Replacement and Addition*
24A. Forbes Gymnasium
24C. Student Recreation Center
24D. Recreation & Wellness Center
24E. Cogeneration Unit
24F. Kinesiology and Athletics
25. *East Campus Parking Structure*
26. Van Matre Hall
27. Telonicher Marine Laboratory*
28. Housing Operations Building
29. Experimental Greenhouse
31. Swetman Child Development Lab
34. Wildlife Game Pens
35. Fish Hatchery
40. Natural Resources
40A. Schatz Energy Research Center
41. Library
41A. *Library Addition*
41B. *Library Addition*
42. Student Health Center
45. Gutswurrak Student Activity Ctr
46. Facilities Management
48. Hazardous Waste Handling Facility
50. *Student Housing*
50A-D. College Creek Apartments
50E. College Creek Community Center
50F. College Creek Field Locker Room
51. Cypress Residence Hall
52. Bret Harte House
53. Warren House
54. Telonicher House
55. Balabanis House
56. Hadley House
57. *Granite Student Housing*
57A. *North Campus Parking Structure*
58. Switchgear Building
60. Redwood Residence Hall
60A. *Sunset Residence Hall Replacement*
61. Sunset Residence Hall
61A. *Redwood Residence Hall Replacement*
61B. *Redwood Residence Hall Replacement*
62. Jolly Giant Commons
63. Pepperwood Residence Hall
64. Tan Oak Residence Hall
65. Maple Residence Hall
66. Madrone Residence Hall
67. Hemlock Residence Hall
68. Chinquapin Residence Hall
69. Alder Residence Hall
70. Cedar Residence Hall
71. Little Apartments
73. Wagner House
74. Ceramics Lab
75. Sculpture Lab
76. Water Tower
77. *Student Center South*
77A. *Student Activities*
77B. *Student Activities*
77C. *Student Activities*
79. *Educational Services Building*
79B. *West Campus Parking Structure*
82. Parking Kiosk
88. Marketing and Communications
89. Behavioral and Social Sciences
91. Hagopian House
93. Brero House
96. Shipping and Receiving
97. Buck House
98. Upper Playing Field
100. Student and Business Services
100A. *Classroom Building*
100B. *Classroom Building*
102. College Creek Field
105. Boat Facility
108. Housing Cogeneration Unit
109. Creekview - Fern Hall
110. Creekview - Willow Hall
111. Creekview - Laurel Hall
112. Creekview - Creekside Lounge
113. Creekview - Juniper Hall
114. *Engineering and Technology*
115. *Energy Research and Sustainability Center*
149. Wireless Communication Facility
160. Campus Entrance Gate
162. Campus Apartments
170. Trinity Early Learning Center
175. Corporation Yard
178A. *2905 St. Louis Rd Student Housing I**
178B. *2905 St. Louis Rd Student Housing II**
203. Redwood Sciences Lab

LEGEND:
Existing Facility / *Proposed Facility* *off campus
NOTE: Existing building numbers correspond with building numbers in the Space and Facilities Data Base (SFDB)

LEGEND:
Existing Facility / *Proposed Facility* *off campus

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20230068.10 GRX 004

Source: Provided by Cal Poly Humboldt 2024.

Figure 1-3b Campus Master Plan Legend (Adopted)

1.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the HDH project are to:

- develop modernized housing and improved health and dining facilities for campus residents and visitors;
- expand student engagement and community spaces;
- site campus facilities adjacent to the campus core and adjacent to similar programming;
- advance campus-wide environmental sustainability; and
- develop campus buildings that are consistent with the Pacific Northwest region's architectural style.

1.5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The HDH project would provide a 52,500-sf, 3-level health and dining building, and a 62,500-sf, 4-level, 301-bed residence hall. The project would also involve demolition of the Ceramics Lab, Sculpture Lab, Campus Apartments, Building 20, Water Tower, parking kiosk, Warren House, and Bret Harte House. Within the Campus Master Plan, the HDH project site is currently designated as the future location of a new parking lot and Educational Services Building (79). As part of the HDH project, the Campus Master Plan would be amended, as shown in Figures 1-4a and 1-4b, to reflect the HDH project.

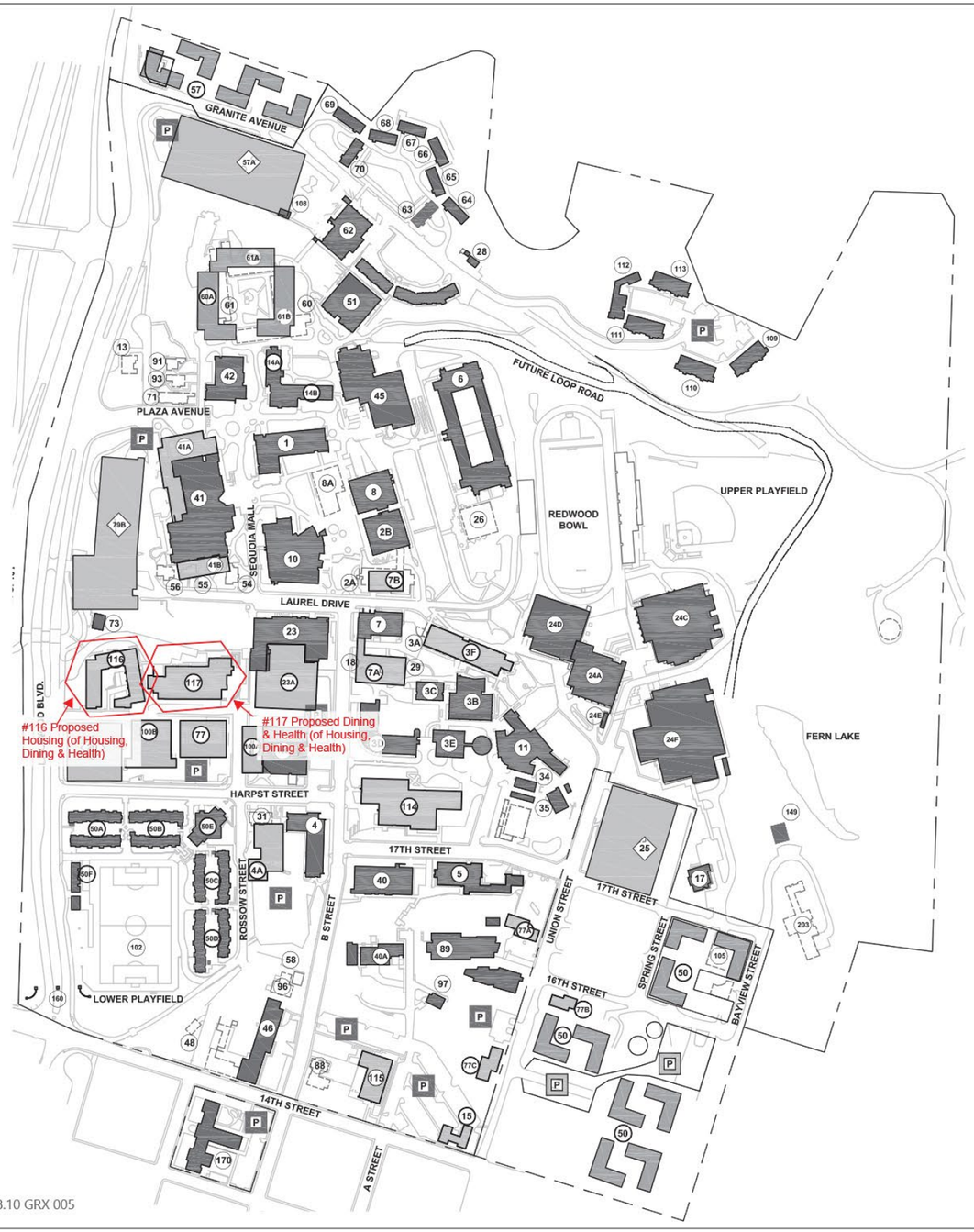
1.5.1 Demolition of Existing Buildings

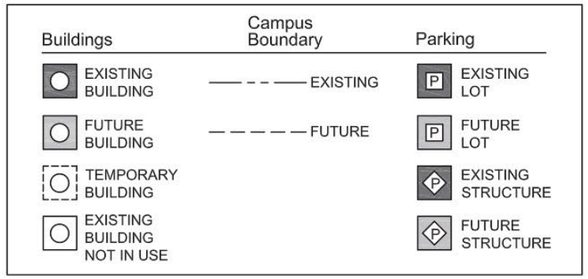
To accommodate the project, the Ceramics Lab, Sculpture Lab, Campus Apartments, Building 20, Water Tower, Parking Kiosk, Warren House, and Bret Harte House would be removed/demolished. Current programming associated with these buildings would be relocated to available programming space on campus. Table 1-2 provides an overview of the buildings to be removed as part of the HDH project.

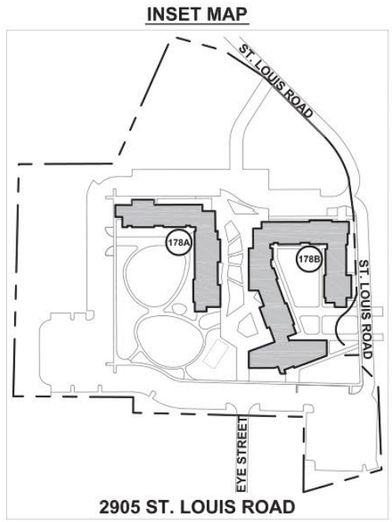
Table 1-2 Buildings to be Demolished

Building	Year Constructed	Building Area (Square feet)
Campus Apartments	1972	35,690
Building 20	c1931	2,600
Warren House	c1938	2,078
Ceramics Lab	1950	7,285
Sculpture Lab	c1970	7,675
Parking Kiosk	NA	245
Water Tower	c1908	537
Bret Harte House	c1938	3,537

Source: Cal Poly Humboldt in 2024.







Campus Master Plan
Master Plan Enrollment: 12,000 FTE
Approval Date: September 1965
Revised Date: November 2004
Main Campus Acreage: 152

Drawing Revised by Cal Poly Humboldt: February 5, 2025

Source: Cal Poly Humboldt 2024.

Figure 1-4a Campus Master Plan Legend (Modified)

California State Polytechnic University, **Humboldt**

Master Plan Enrollment: 12,000 FTE

Master Plan approved by the Board of Trustees: September 1965

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LEGEND:
Existing Facility / *Proposed Facility* *off campus

NOTE: Existing building numbers correspond with building numbers in the Space and Facilities Data Base (SFDB)

20230068.10 GRX 006

Source: Cal Poly Humboldt 2024.

Figure 1-4b Campus Master Plan (Modified)

1.5.2 Project Design

As noted previously and as shown in the site plan depicted in Figure 1-5, the HDH project consists of the design, construction, and operation of two new buildings with a combined square footage of approximately 115,000 gsf—one to provide student housing and another containing a dining hall on the ground floor, with health clinic facilities on the upper floors.

The housing building would total approximately 62,500-sf within four stories. The majority of the housing building would be comprised of dormitory style units (301 beds), with a portion of the ground floor providing a living/lounge area, a main lobby, student workroom, offices, conference rooms, laundry room, and other community elements. An outdoor canopy may be installed above the entrance to a number of these community elements. The two main wings of the housing building would enclose an outdoor courtyard, which would serve functional and aesthetic purposes.

The Health and Dining building would have three levels totaling approximately 52,500 sf. The ground floor would contain the new Dining Commons and associated back of house spaces, as well as the loading dock, a café, food pantry, demonstration kitchen, offices, and meeting space. The new Dining Commons would be an all-you-care-to-eat facility with approximately 200 seats (indoors), 4 serving platforms, beverages, cold breakfast, and dessert. It would also include a retail coffee shop to further reinforce the use of the area as a communal gathering space. The new dining hall is intended to serve the new 301 residents living in the new HDH housing structure, along with approximately 144 lunchtime guests from the St. Louis Road Student Housing, plus additional commuter/campus apartment meal-plan holders and non-meal plan holders. The second floor of the Health and Dining building would be a health clinic with a waiting area, multiple exam rooms and provider offices, a pharmacy, a lab, and other elements serving the clinic. The third level would support a Counseling and Psychological Services facility, which would include therapy offices, staff offices and training rooms, as well as a group room, breakroom, kitchen, meeting room, and waiting room.

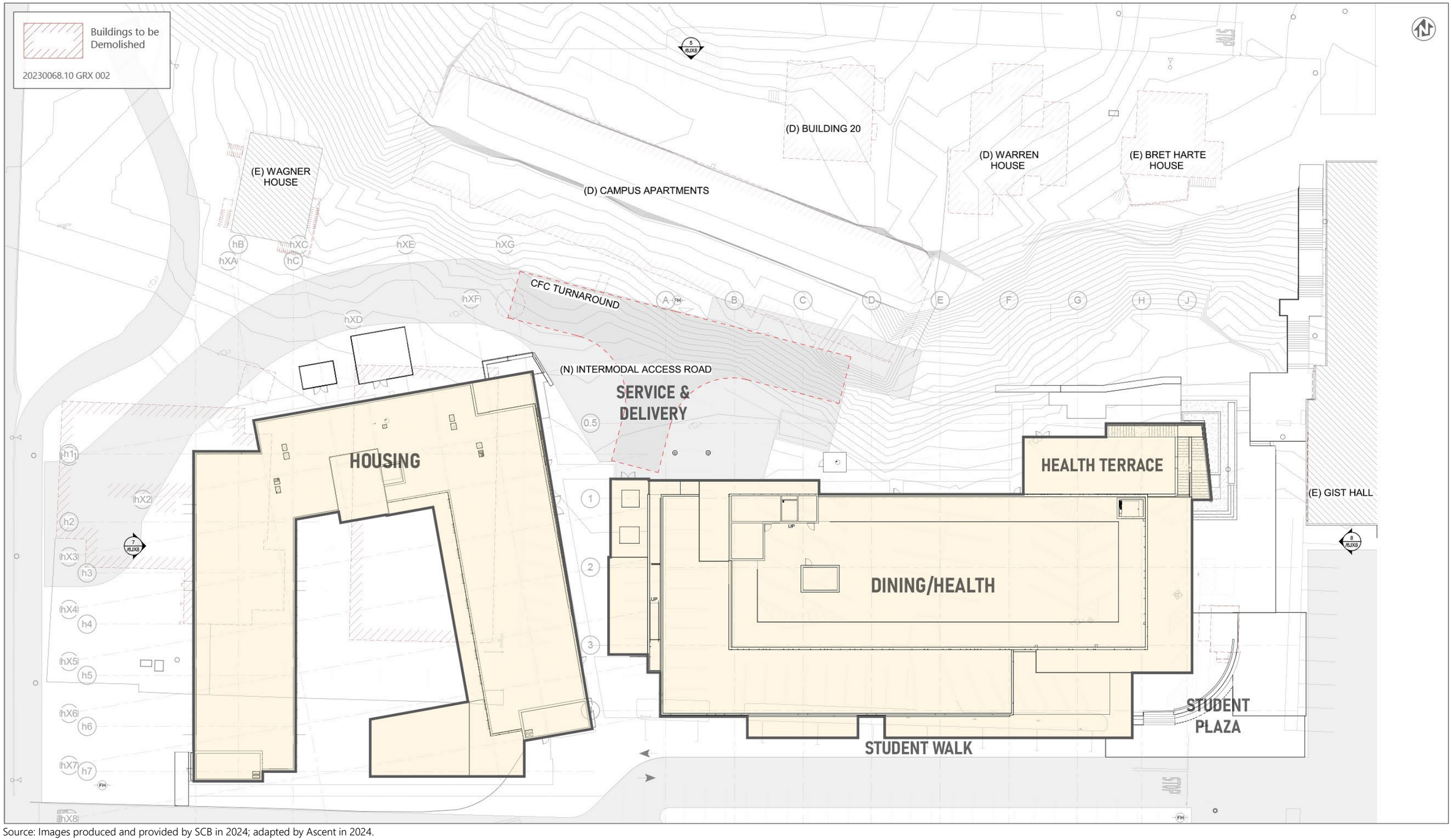
The appearance and form of both new buildings would be consistent with the prevalent campus style, characterized by flat-roof architecture, large windows, and earth-toned exterior materials. Consistent with the Campus Master Plan, horizontal and vertical articulation would be used to visually break up the building planes, create architectural interest, and avoid an institutional appearance (see Figure 1-6 for an elevation view of both buildings).

1.5.3 Project Construction

Site preparation and demolition of existing buildings would occur May through October 2025. Site preparation would include vegetation removal, materials abatement, clearing and grubbing, site grading, and extension of utilities to the site. The project would require the removal of up to approximately 85 trees within the project site, including both ornamental trees and redwood trees.

Project construction would begin in summer of 2027, be completed over an approximately 24-month period, and be ready for occupancy in 2029. During construction, up to 60 construction workers would be on-site daily. Construction would generally occur Monday through Friday between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., with the potential for weekend construction on Saturday between 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. No construction would occur on Sundays or holidays.

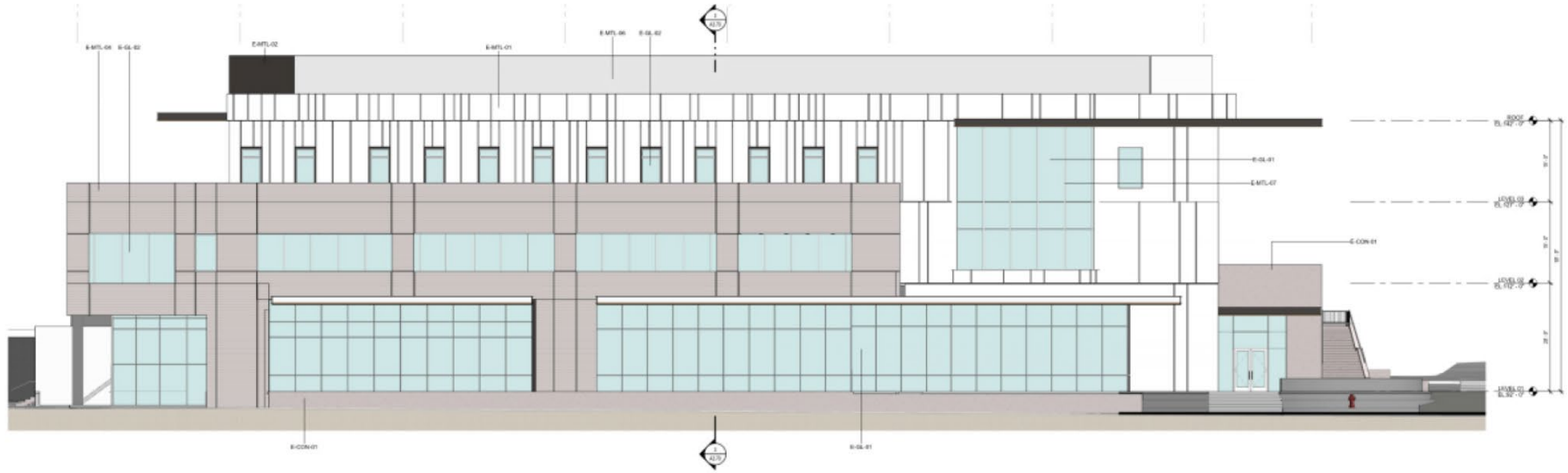
In the interim period between clearing and demolition on the proposed project site in 2025 and construction in 2027, the existing parking lot adjacent to and just west of the current ceramics and sculpture building would remain available for parking. After demolition of the ceramics and sculpture building, the site may be graded and surfaced with gravel to be used as an additional temporary parking area and for construction staging.



Source: Images produced and provided by SCB in 2024; adapted by Ascent in 2024.

Figure 1-5 Site Plan

Housing Elevation



Dining/Health Elevation

20230068.10 GRX 001

Source: Images produced and provided by DCI Engineers in 2024; adapted by Ascent in 2024.

Figure 1-6 Building Elevations

Construction Waste Management. The HDH project would generate construction debris during on-site clearing and demolition activities. In accordance with Section 5.408 of CALGreen, the HDH project would implement a construction waste management plan for recycling and/or salvaging for reuse of at least 65 percent of nonhazardous construction/demolition debris. Additionally, the HDH project would be required to meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) v4 requirements for waste reduction during construction.

Construction Traffic Control. As part of the HDH project, Cal Poly Humboldt would prepare a construction traffic control plan that illustrates the location of the proposed work area; identifies areas where the public right-of-way would be closed or obstructed and the placement of traffic control devices necessary to perform the work; shows the proposed phases of traffic control; and identifies the periods when the traffic control would be in effect and, although not expected, periods when work might prohibit access to private property from a public right-of-way. The traffic control plan would also provide information on access for emergency vehicles to prevent interference with emergency response.

1.5.4 Summary of Project Modifications

As discussed above, the HDH project involves the development of housing and student support facilities that differ in configuration and location compared to those described in the Campus Master Plan. The following list summarizes the proposed changes to the Campus Master Plan to reflect the proposed HDH project:

- Provide consolidated housing and student support services within the western central portion of the campus;
- Amend the Campus Master Plan to include the currently proposed new housing facility;
- Amend the Campus Master Plan to replace the Educational Services Building (79) with the currently proposed Dining/Health building;

1.6 PROJECT APPROVALS

This section describes discretionary actions required for project approval by state and regional agencies. Discretionary approval includes, but is not limited to, approval of the schematic designs for the HDH project by the CSU Board of Trustees, as summarized in Table 1-3. Other approvals could also be necessary, as noted below.

Table 1-3 Project Approvals

Authorizing Jurisdiction or Agency	Action
CSU Capital Planning, Design, and Construction	
Schematic Plans for the HDH project and other related actions and approvals, as necessary	Approval
Division of the State Architect	
Accessibility Compliance	Approval
Office of Fire Safety	
Facility Fire and Life Safety Compliance	Approval
Regional Water Quality Control Board	
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES) –SWPPP and Notice of Intent (NOI) to Comply with NPDES Construction Permit	Approval/Enforcement

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2 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

As indicated in Section 1.1, "Introduction," an addendum to the certified Master Plan EIR has been determined to be the appropriate environmental documentation for the HDH project. Programming space associated with new residential facilities and associated support services was contemplated within campus as part of the Campus Master Plan and Master Plan EIR. This addendum to the Master Plan EIR was prepared pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 to address minor project changes, changed circumstances, and new information that have been identified since the EIR was certified.

This chapter evaluates the environmental implications of the minor project changes, changed circumstances, and new information. As demonstrated in each resource topic discussion in Sections 2.1 through 2.20, this chapter concludes that the project changes, changed circumstances, and new information would not result in new significant impacts or substantial increases in the severity of impacts previously identified in the Master Plan EIR. Overall, the HDH project is within the scope of the project covered by the Master Plan EIR. A subsequent or supplemental EIR is not required.

Each environmental resource area analyzed in the Master Plan EIR is discussed in further detail below.

2.1 AESTHETICS

The Master Plan EIR analyzed aesthetics in Chapter 3.0. The Master Plan EIR concluded that the Campus Master Plan would have a less-than-significant impact on scenic vistas, scenic resources within a state scenic highway, visual character and quality, and lighting and glare with adherence, as described in Sections 1.6 and 1.7 of the Master Plan EIR, to the development requirements described in *Submittal Requirements and Procedure Guide for CSU Capital Projects* (pages 1-11 through 1-13 of the Master Plan EIR), as well as incorporation of the related mitigative elements of the Campus Master Plan—measures incorporated into the design and construction methods of Campus Master Plan projects to prevent and control potential environmental impacts (Humboldt State University 2004). The following mitigative elements were incorporated into the Campus Master Plan to reduce the impact on aesthetics:

1. New sources of light will be designed to protect nighttime views, including the night sky. This design goal will be satisfied using a variety of means as applicable, including fixture types, cut off angles, shields, lamp arm extensions, and pole heights. Specific design preferences include not directing light upward or to other properties, avoiding brightly illuminated vertical where feasible, such as walls and lamp poles, and not directing indoor lighting toward skylights. The most recent Recommended Practices of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America should be used for lighting levels and quality of light.
2. The removal of trees and tall brush that provide visual screening during construction will be avoided or lessened where feasible, and removed screening will be reestablished after construction where feasible. Landscaped areas should enhance the natural beauty of the site while accommodating the uses and functions of the facility.
3. Creating visual barriers inadvertently in the placement of structures and fencing will be avoided.
4. Buildings will be designed in an attractive and suitable architecture, and parking structures will be designed to lessen their appearance as stark parking structures and to appear more as architecturally suitable buildings. (Humboldt State University 2004).

This analysis evaluates potential impacts on scenic vistas, scenic resources within a state scenic highway, visual character and quality, and light and glare, based on the most recent update to Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines.

2.1.1 Scenic Vistas

As discussed in the Master Plan EIR, the campus is not located within a scenic vista. No scenic vistas have been identified at or near the project site, and the project would not significantly affect long-range public views as the project site is not visible from outside the central portion of the Cal Poly Humboldt campus. Due to varying

topography and levels of development, intermittent views of the hills east of US 101 are visible to motorists driving through Arcata on US 101. Generally, the landscape on campus would be considered an undulating mix of urban and rural uses. Visual quality ranges from moderately high to low depending on one's location and the particular scene. Views of the campus are blocked from many locations in the City Arcata by topography, buildings, and mature trees. The Master Plan EIR found that development of new structures on the campus under the Campus Master Plan would have a minor visual impact due to the varied topography and obstructed views of the campus (Humboldt State University 2004).

The project involves improvements to on-campus housing, dining, and health facilities that differ slightly from the specifications covered in the Campus Master Plan, but that are consistent with the Campus Master Plan's targets for housing and associated support facilities and that would not result in new significant visual impacts beyond those identified in the Master Plan EIR.

The project would consist of two new low-rise buildings, totaling approximately 115,000 gsf—a 52,500-sf, 3-level Health and Dining building and a 62,500-sf, 4-level, 301-bed residence hall. The adopted Campus Master Plan included the removal of the existing Campus Apartments and development of a parking structure and an educational services building (up to 5 levels in height) at the proposed project location, as well as development of various new housing facilities elsewhere on campus to provide a net increase in housing. The height of the proposed on-site structures would be less than that evaluated in the Campus Master Plan and would reduce the potential visibility of on-site development compared to what was evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR.

Overall, the project would be designed in a manner consistent with current Campus Design Guidelines pertaining to architectural features, building form, and colors and would be consistent with nearby campus development and generally with the previously contemplated development under the Campus Master Plan. As discussed above, the project site is not located within a scenic vista, and there would therefore be no adverse effects on a scenic vista during construction or operation of the HDH project. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.1.2 Scenic Resources within a Scenic Highway

As discussed in the Master Plan EIR, there are no state-designated scenic highways in the project vicinity and the site is not located in a scenic resource area. While US 101, located approximately 200 feet west of the project site, is not a state-designated scenic highway, it is currently identified as an eligible scenic highway by the California State Scenic Highway System Map (Caltrans 2024), although it has not received an official designation as a state scenic highway. The Master Plan EIR states that construction projects on campus under the Campus Master Plan would not be expected to adversely affect campus views from the segments of coastal and noncoastal scenic highways identified in the City of Arcata General Plan. The impact on scenic resources within a scenic highway was found to be less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

The project site is not visible from US 101 because it is located at a considerably higher elevation than the highway and is otherwise obscured by intervening vegetation and topography. There would be no adverse effect on scenic resources within a scenic highway. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.1.3 Visual Character and Quality

As discussed in the Master Plan EIR, phased construction activities lasting from several months to up to 2–3 years would be conducted at various locations within the Master Plan Area. Development under the Campus Master Plan would expose neighboring land uses to views of construction equipment, incomplete structures, stockpiled cut material, and areas in landscaping transition, resulting in impacts on views from surrounding uses. However, visual

character/quality impacts as a result of Campus Master Plan implementation would be temporary and would occur incrementally over the 30- to 40-year implementation phase of the Campus Master Plan. As part of the Master Plan EIR, it was assumed that all construction equipment and debris would be removed, and, where appropriate, revegetation and landscaping would follow. Any security lighting would be oriented inwards to a development site and shielded to protect nighttime views (Humboldt State University 2004).

With respect to the HDH project, demolition and site preparation would occur over approximately 6 months in 2025, with construction of the proposed buildings occurring over an approximately 24-month period starting in 2027. In the interim period between demolition in 2025 and construction in 2027, some portions of the project area may be graded and surfaced with gravel to be used as temporary parking areas. Upon completion, the aesthetic design and height of the proposed buildings would comply with current Campus Design Guidelines provided in the Campus Master Plan and would be consistent with surrounding campus development. While there would be some tree removal required for the HDH project, new landscaping would be provided around buildings to enhance the site's visual quality.

Because the HDH project would be consistent with the current Campus Design Guidelines and Cal Poly Humboldt Campus Building Standards, substantial adverse changes in the visual character and quality of Cal Poly Humboldt are not anticipated beyond those already identified in the Campus Master Plan. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.1.4 Light and Glare

As discussed in the Master Plan EIR, adequate design of night lighting would be necessary to avoid the potential for adverse light and glare impacts associated with outdoor lighting. As noted above, the Campus Master Plan includes lighting design guidelines that are implemented as appropriate with any development under the Campus Master Plan and are intended to facilitate safe nighttime use of the campus while limiting associated impacts on adjacent, non-University property. Specific features of these design guidelines include low energy light sources integrated with glare shields where possible and outdoor light fixtures with a minimum illumination level of one foot-candle. With incorporation of these guidelines, impacts were determined to be less than significant in the Master Plan EIR.

Lighting associated with the proposed project may include light-emitting diode (LED) wall packs above exterior doors, LED pole-mounted fixtures along pedestrian walkways and roadways, and other elevated lights to facilitate safe nighttime use of the site. However, the HDH project would comply with the most current California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations [CCR]) at the time of construction, which require the use of LED fixtures with lighting controls. Moreover, and consistent with the Campus Master Plan design guidelines described above, lighting fixtures would be shielded and deliberately located to reduce the potential for spillover light onto adjacent properties. With regards to glare, the new buildings would minimize reflective surfaces that could create a new substantial source of glare. Therefore, the HDH project, consistent with the findings of the Master Plan EIR, would result in less-than-significant impacts to light and glare. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

As described in Chapter 4.0, "Agricultural Resources," of the Master Plan EIR, soils potentially supportive of farmlands do not exist on the HDH project site (Humboldt State University 2004; DOC 2025a). Therefore, the site does not contain any designated farmland, agricultural zoning, or Williamson Act contracts. In addition, the site was cleared and converted to residential uses before the campus was created, so there has been no timber production there for many decades. Therefore, no impact on agriculture or forestry resources would occur under either the Campus Master Plan (page 4-1) or the HDH project. The HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR, and no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.3 AIR QUALITY

Potential impacts related to air quality that would result from the construction and operation of new development envisioned under the Campus Master Plan are analyzed in Chapter 5.0 of the Master Plan EIR. The Humboldt County portion of the North Coast Air Basin, in which the project site is located, is in attainment of (or was unclassified for) all state and federal ambient air quality standards with the exception of the state standard for particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM_{10}) (CARB 2023). Despite the nonattainment designation for PM_{10}, air quality in the air basin was generally regarded as good (Humboldt State University 2004). The Master Plan EIR estimated that PM_{10} emissions associated with construction activities under the Campus Master Plan—specifically emissions from engine combustion products, dust from earthwork and building demolition and deconstruction, and emissions from the application of architectural coatings and asphalt—would total approximately 5 tons per year, or approximately 3 percent of the estimated PM_{10} emissions in Humboldt County in 2003 of 0.48 tons per day. As a result, impacts associated with construction of new uses under the Campus Master Plan were determined to be less than significant. The Master Plan EIR also states that the project includes the following elements that would reduce air quality impacts associated with Campus Master Plan implementation (pages 1-14 and 1-15 of the Master Plan EIR) (Humboldt State University 2004), including the requirement that the university must comply with the air pollution control regulations of North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District (NCUAQMD):

1. Compliance with All Air Pollution Control Regulations. It is legally required that the project remain at all times in compliance with AQMD, federal, and state-delegated regulations. Regulations affecting the project will include but not be limited to: AQMD Regulation 1, Rules 200, 400(a), 420, and 430; Regulation 2; and the federally delegated National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. Two specific project requirements are included below to address common construction situations.
2. Hazardous Air Pollutants. Unless appropriate surveys have been completed or other documentation is sufficient, it will be assumed that the existing buildings and equipment could include asbestos-containing materials or lead-based paint. As a precaution against the inadvertent release of asbestos fibers or lead dust into the air, building materials and equipment that will be disturbed in ways that would release asbestos fibers or lead dust, if present, will be surveyed for the presence of asbestos and lead. If such materials are identified, proper removal and handling, or other suitable management technique, will be required to ensure that asbestos fibers or lead dust are not released.
3. Fugitive Dust Emissions. In manners consistent with AQMD Rule 430, fugitive dust emissions will be controlled to prevent unnecessary amounts of particulate matter to become airborne. Rule 430 is stated as follows:

   Rule 430 - Fugitive Dust Emissions

   (a) The handling, transporting, or open storage of materials in such a manner which allows or may allow unnecessary amounts of particulate matter to become airborne, shall not be permitted.

   (b) Reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne, including, but not limited to, the following provisions:

      (1) Covering open bodied trucks when used for transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dust.

      (2) Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Containment methods can be employed during sandblasting and other similar operations.

      (3) Conduct agricultural practices in such a manner as to minimize the creation of airborne dust.

      (4) The use of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land.

      (5) The application of asphalt, oil, water or suitable chemicals on dirt roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can give rise to airborne dusts.

      (6) The paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition.

(7) The prompt removal of earth or other material from paved streets onto which earth or other material has been transported by trucking or earth moving equipment, erosion by water, or other means.

With respect to operational air quality emissions associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan, PM_{10} emissions associated with operation of new uses within the campus, including the increase in vehicular traffic related to the increase in enrollment, would represent a small and less-than-significant contribution to PM_{10} emissions in the region (Humboldt State University 2004). The Master Plan EIR identifies the following aspects of the campus (in and of itself) and the Campus Master Plan, which are considered consistent with particulate control strategies of the NCUAQMD:

- Cal Poly Humboldt subsidizes the student cost of riding public buses.
- The proposed intermodal transit mall would facilitate carpooling; mass transit use; and the use of bicycles, skateboards, and rollerblades.
- The proposed parking structures would relieve congestion associated with parking on campus.
- There is no waste burning on campus and no fireplaces in student housing (Humboldt State University 2004).

Construction of the HDH project has the potential to create air quality impacts through the use of vehicles and equipment such as heavy-duty construction equipment, construction workers' vehicle trips, demolition activities, material deliveries, and trips by heavy-duty haul trucks. In addition, earthwork activities would result in fugitive dust emissions, and paving operations would release volatile organic compounds during off-gassing of paved materials and architectural coatings. Construction emissions can vary substantially from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific type of operation, and, for dust, the prevailing weather conditions. The assessment of construction air quality impacts considers each of these potential sources.

Construction and operational emissions of criteria air pollutants associated with the HDH project were calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2022.1.1.29 computer program (CAPCOA 2022). Modeling was based on project-specific information (e.g., building square footage) where available, reasonable assumptions based on typical construction activities, and default values in CalEEMod that are based on the project site location and land use type. See Appendix A for detailed modeling assumptions and calculations. Construction-related emissions could result from the use of heavy equipment such as graders, backhoes, dump trucks, and excavators, as well as the use of on-road vehicles used for hauling, material delivery and worker commutes. Table 2.3-1 below provides an estimation of the construction-related emissions associated with implementation of the HDH project. See Appendix A for detailed calculations and assumptions.

Table 2.3-1 Maximum Daily Construction-Generated Emissions (lb/day)

Construction Phase	VOC	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
2025	3	32	31	<1	21	11
2027	2	18	20	<1	9	4
2028	2	10	19	<1	1	1
2029	32	16	29	<1	2	1
Maximum Daily	**32**	**32**	**31**	**<1**	**21**	**11**
Threshold	*50*	*50*	*500*	*80*	*80*	*50*
Exceed Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Notes: VOC = volatile organic compounds; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; CO = carbon monoxide; SO_2 = sulfur oxides; PM_{10} = particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter; $PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter.

Source: Modeled by Ascent Environmental 2025. See Appendix A

As shown in Table 2.3-1, emissions from construction of the HDH project would not exceed NCUAQMD's thresholds of significance for any pollutant.

The project would be all-electric and thus would not result in air pollutant emissions associated with natural gas usage. On-site uses associated with operation of the HDH project could result in emissions associated with on-road vehicle trips generated by the HDH project and area sources such as landscaping activities, consumer cleaning products, and aerosolized sprays. Table 2.3-2 below provides a summary of the operations-related emissions associated with implementation of the HDH project. See Appendix A for detailed calculations and assumptions.

Table 2.3-2 Maximum Daily Operations-Generated Emissions (lb/day)

Operational Source	VOC	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Mobile Sources	22	25	155	<1	29	8
Area Sources	4	<1	12	<1	<1	<1
Maximum Day	26	25	167	<1	29	8
Threshold	50	50	500	80	80	50
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes: VOC = volatile organic compounds; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; CO = carbon monoxide; SO_2 = sulfur oxides; PM_{10} = particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter; $PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter.

Source: Modeled by Ascent Environmental 2025. See Appendix A

As shown in Table 2.3-2, emissions from operation of the HDH project would not exceed AQMD's thresholds of significance for any pollutant.

As detailed above, emissions associated with construction and operation of the HDH project would be less than significant, consistent with the conclusions of the Master Plan EIR. As stated in Section 1.1, the Campus Master Plan identifies a multi-story Educational Student Services Building (Facility 79 on Figure 1-3) at the project site. The proposed Health and Dining building included in the project would be consistent with the land uses identified for the site in the Campus Master Plan. The student housing to be constructed under the project would not exceed the Campus Master Plan housing targets in both square footage and bed-count, as the existing Campus Apartments would be demolished. Therefore, project emissions, which are estimated based on land use type, size, and population for residential uses, would not exceed those accounted for in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Further, the buildings to be demolished were constructed as early as 1931, with the most recent being constructed in 1972, as shown in Table 1-2. The buildings proposed under the project would be much more efficient in terms of electricity, heating and cooling, and water consumption, attributable to modern building codes and materials.

In addition, development and operation of the HDH project would comply with the CSU Sustainability Policy, which was first adopted in 2014 and subsequently updated in 2019, 2020, 2022, and 2024. The CSU Sustainability Policy requires consideration of building operation to reduce utility demands and zero natural gas use, thereby reducing potential air pollutant emissions. Additionally, the HDH facilities would be located within the main Cal Poly Humboldt campus, which would encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation, such as biking and walking. Therefore, operation of the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than those identified in the Campus Master Plan EIR.

Therefore, construction and operation of the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Potential impacts from implementation of the Campus Master Plan on biological resources were analyzed in Chapter 6.0 of the Master Plan EIR. The Master Plan EIR identified two potential construction impacts related to biological resources. The first, soil erosion and the release of turbid water, which could adversely affect aquatic species, would be addressed by the erosion control mitigative element of the Campus Master Plan (Humboldt State University 2004):

> Proper management of disturbed and exposed soils and implementation of effective Best Management Practices (BMPs) for erosion and sedimentation control will be implemented to prevent significant erosion during rains. Erosion control requirements will be included in the construction plans and specifications. The construction contractor will be required to comply with these plans for protecting exposed soils from runoff-producing rain and for the proper disposal of excess soils. For construction projects covering an acre or more, these types of controls will be addressed in a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Erosion control requirements will be specific to each project and location, ensuring adequate protection for Jolly Giant Creek and other drainages. As appropriate, a project must have a suitable buffer between construction operations and Jolly Giant Creek and, as feasible, any wetland areas. A buffer of approximately ten feet will be established between earthworks and established riparian vegetation. Silt fencing will line the buffer edge. Equipment will remain on existing roadways or previously graded ground as much as feasible.

The Master Plan EIR concluded that this impact was less than significant, so no mitigation was required (Humboldt State University 2004). As analyzed in the Master Plan EIR, construction of the proposed on-campus housing, dining, and health facilities and the resulting ground disturbance could result in soil erosion and the release of turbid water, which could adversely affect aquatic species. Mitigative elements addressing erosion control would apply to this project and reduce impacts to less than significant, and no additional mitigative measures are needed. The second construction impact related to biological resources in the Master Plan EIR addresses the potential impact on wetlands in Jolly Giant Creek and Fern Lake from constructing the Access Road and forest amphitheater. As the project site is not located near either feature and does not contain wetlands, this impact does not apply to the HDH project.

The Master Plan EIR also identified Impact 6-2, involving the permanent loss of mature second-growth redwood forest habitats and a potential impact on associated wildlife species, as well as potential impacts on Jolly Giant Creek and associated aquatic wildlife. The Master Plan EIR concluded that this impact was significant (page 6-5). To address this impact, the Master Plan EIR identified Mitigation Measure 6-2, which requires agency consultation (and possibly various permits), wildlife surveys, possible tree avoidance to avoid disturbing an osprey nest, and replanting and revegetation.

The analysis below updates and refines the analysis of the Master Plan EIR, using 2024 results of California Natural Diversity Database and California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Inventory records searches of the Arcata South, Arcata North, Tyee City, Blue Lake, Eureka, Fields Landing, McWhinney Creek, Iaqua Buttes, and Korbel U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles (CNDDB 2024; CNPS 2024), as well as reported observations of special-status bird species on eBird (eBird 2025).

The project site is largely developed or paved, dominated by buildings, sidewalks, and parking areas, with patches ornamental vegetation, including planted, ornamental redwood trees. The project site is surrounded on all sides by busy roads, sidewalks, and parking areas, and these areas receive a high amount of pedestrian traffic and disturbance. The 38 special-status plant species known to occur in the nine-quadrangle search area have no potential to occur on the project site because these species are restricted to particular soil types (e.g., serpentine or heavy clay) or other habitat types (e.g., coastal dune, coastal scrub, marshes, meadows and seeps, prairie, or riparian) that are not present within the project site. In addition, there are no native plant communities or natural habitats present within the site, and the disturbed conditions generally create unsuitable conditions for special-status plant species.

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) nine-quadrangle search and a review of local eBird data indicated that 32 special-status wildlife species are known to occur near to the site. Of these species, only one special-status species, white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), has the potential to occur at the Project site. All other special-status species identified in the CNDDB search were determined to no have potential to occur because they are restricted to habitat types that are not present within the project site (e.g., canyons, old-growth forest, sand dunes, salt marsh, conifer forest), they require areas further from human disturbance than the project site, or the project site is outside of the species' known range.

White-tailed kite, a California fully protected species, could potentially use trees within and adjacent to the project site for nesting habitat. There are numerous records for the species in the project vicinity, including on the Cal Poly

Humboldt campus (CNDDB 2024; ebird 2025). White-tailed kites nest near the tops of trees and forage in a variety of open areas. Nests may be placed within isolated trees or on the edge of or within a forest (Cornell University 2025).

The project site could also represent potential nesting and foraging habitat for other bird species that are not special-status, but whose nests are protected under the 1918 Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703-712) and California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) Section 3503 and 3503.3. This includes American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), which was delisted from the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the California ESA in recent years, meaning that the species is recovered and no longer considered threatened or endangered. This species was also previously designated as fully protected under California Fish and Game Code Section 3511; however, in July 2023, it was removed from the category of fully protected pursuant to Senate Bill 147 (Statues of 2023). This species has been observed in the vicinity of Cal Poly Humboldt as recently as March 2024 (eBird 2025), and they have potential to nest on tall buildings in the Cal Poly campus. In the wild, they typically nest on cliff edges; however, in recent years this species has been documented extensively nesting on a variety of buildings in metropolitan centers, often with increased breeding success (White et. al. 2020). This species may nest in the vicinity of the HDH project site. Other birds protected under the MBTA and CFGC could also nest and/or forage in the project site and vicinity.

Tree removal, building demolition, ground-disturbance, and other construction activities associated with the HDH project could result in noise and direct disturbance to nesting white-tailed kites and other birds protected under the MBTA and CFGC. Disturbance to nesting birds could result in nest abandonment by the adults and mortality of chicks and eggs. This would constitute "take" and is prohibited under the MBTA and CFGC. This potential impact to nesting birds would be avoided through adherence to the existing Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measure 3.5-2u, which requires completion of preconstruction surveys to identify active nests, and subsequent physical or seasonal avoidance if active nests are found. (Described more fully under the Master Plan Draft EIR, page 3.5-37). Therefore, no adverse impacts would occur and there would be no new significant impacts to special status wildlife species.

The HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Impacts on cultural resources associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan were analyzed in Chapter 7.0 of the Master Plan EIR. As described in the Master Plan EIR, no features in the project area are listed in the California Register of Historical Resources or in the National Register of Historic Places, and no records of previously recorded historic resources in the project area are possessed by the California Historical Resources Information System. As a result of the extensively developed condition of the campus, it is probable that any trace of two historic resources—the Preston School and the Jolly Giant Mill—if any existed at this site, has likely already been eliminated. Archival research has revealed five campus buildings—Founders Hall, Nelson Hall, Gist Hall, Wagner House, and Jenkins Hall— previously identified as individually eligible historic resources. Also identified was the former Trinity Hospital, now known as the University Annex, a privately owned parcel used by Cal Poly Humboldt and considered a potential expansion site for the campus. A Sacred Lands File search did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the campus. The three tribal organizations in Wiyot territory—Table Bluff Reservation, Blue Lake Rancheria, and Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria—were contacted to request information. No Native American archaeological or cultural sites were identified.

One of the mitigative elements of the Campus Master Plan addresses how to respond if cultural resources are discovered accidentally during construction. As described on page 1-15 of the Master Plan EIR (Humboldt State University 2004):

> *Cultural Resources Accidental Discovery:*
>
> The purpose of this provision is to avoid creating a significant impact in the event of accidental discovery of previously unidentified and unknown cultural resources or human remains during construction. During earthwork activities in the areas of development, construction personnel shall be notified of, and required to

monitor for, signs of potential undiscovered paleontological, archaeological, ethnic, or religious resources. Particular attention should be paid to construction activities identified to be near the site of the former Jolly Giant Mill (1874) or the Preston School District.

In the event undiscovered paleontological, archaeological, ethnic, or religious resources are encountered during construction, ground-disturbing work will be halted in that area until a qualified cultural resources specialist evaluates the situation and recommends an appropriate course of action. Examples of prehistoric resources include obsidian or chert flakes and/or tools, projectile points, heat-affected rock, locally darkened midden, groundstone artifacts, deposits of shell, dietary bone, and human burials. Historic resources include stone foundations or walls, structures and remains with square nails, and refuse deposits, found often in old wells and privies. If human remains are discovered, the County Coroner must be contacted. Required procedures to be followed in the event of accidental discovery of cultural materials or human remains are described in sections 15064.5(e) and 15064.5(f) of the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sec 15000–15387).

The potential for accidental damage to unknown cultural resources during construction of new land uses throughout the campus would be addressed through compliance with and implementation of the mitigative element of the Campus Master Plan described above. The Master Plan EIR concluded that implementation of the Campus Master Plan would affect potentially historical resources—in particular, Gist and Jenkins Halls and the University Annex, resulting in a significant impact (page 7-5 of the Master Plan EIR). The Master Plan EIR concluded that implementation of Mitigation Measures 7-1a through 7-1e, would reduce this impact but that the impact was significant and unavoidable (Humboldt State University 2004).

Because of the time elapsed between the Master Plan EIR's analysis and current conditions, a desktop review was conducted by Ascent. The desktop review consisted of a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System conducted at the Northwest Information Center and review of aerial images and topographic maps (NETR 2025). The result of the records search revealed that no cultural resources have been documented within the HDH project site. However, it is possible that ground disturbing activities could result in accidental discovery of cultural resources. As described above, the Master Plan EIR included best management practices that would be implemented in the event of an accidental discovery. In the event that an accidental discovery of a cultural resource occurs, work would be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist evaluates the situation and recommends an appropriate course of action.

To accommodate the HDH project, the Ceramics Lab, Sculpture Lab, Campus Apartments, Building 20, Water Tower, Parking Kiosk, Warren House, and Bret Harte House would be removed/demolished. The Parking Kiosk is not historic-age and does not require evaluation as a potential historic resource. The other seven buildings are historic-age and were all evaluated and recommended not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (Ascent 2024). Therefore, no historical resources under CEQA would be affected by the HDH project and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR.

Because the project site has been disturbed many times over the past century, accidental discovery of unknown archeological resources is not expected. However, if an archeological resource is discovered during trenching or other earth-moving activities, the requirements set forth under Sections 15064.5(e) and 15064.5(f) of the State CEQA Guidelines, described above, would ensure that handling and treatment of these resources would not cause a significant adverse effect on an archaeological resource. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.6 ENERGY

The potential impact of the Campus Master Plan related to the consumption of energy was analyzed in Chapter 12.0, "Mineral and Energy Resources," of the Master Plan EIR. As stated in the Master Plan EIR, the energy consumption anticipated for construction of the Campus Master Plan projects was expected to be typical of ordinary construction,

and the energy required to operate the campus is similar to that required to operate ordinary commercial uses. Overnight lighting is minimal, and no high energy–consuming processing facilities are included as part of the Campus Master Plan. In addition, CSU project development standards are strongly oriented toward energy conservation. Therefore, the Master Plan EIR concluded that this impact was less than significant (pages 12-1 and 12-2).

In 2018, Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines was modified to further disclose and consider the energy implications of a project. CEQA requires mitigation measures to reduce "wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary energy usage" (CEQA Section 21100[b][3]). Neither the law nor the State CEQA Guidelines establish criteria that define wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use. Compliance with the California Energy Code would result in energy-efficient buildings. However, compliance with the California Energy Code does not address all potential energy impacts during construction and operation of the HDH project.

Energy would be required to construct, operate, and maintain construction equipment, as well as transport construction materials associated with development of the HDH project. The HDH project would include demolition and site preparation for approximately 6 months in 2025 and construction over an approximately 2-year period starting in 2027, with occupancy occurring in 2029. The one-time energy expenditure required to complete demolition and construct the physical buildings and infrastructure associated with the HDH project would be nonrecoverable. Most energy consumption would result from operation of construction equipment and vehicle trips associated with commutes by construction workers and haul trucks supplying materials.

The operation of the proposed buildings would result in the consumption of transportation-related fuel and electricity for lighting, space heating, water heating, and other electrical uses. No natural gas would be consumed, and all power needs would be met through electrical connections. Indirect energy use would include wastewater treatment; water pumping, treatment, and distribution; and solid waste removal. Cal Poly Humboldt, as part of the CSU system, aims to exceed the energy efficiency and sustainability requirements of both the CALGreen and the California Energy Code. The development would achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver for Building Design.

Overall, the HDH project would increase energy consumption for temporary construction activities related to vehicle use and material transport. However, construction activities would be temporary and would not increase long-term energy or fuel demand. Construction activities would consume the necessary amount of fuel/energy to complete work in an efficient and timely manner. Once operational, the HDH project would increase transportation and building energy; however, the HDH project would not consume natural gas and would promote energy conservation through the use of high efficiency fixtures. All project design features would meet or exceed CALGreen 2022 and Title 24 standards, where relevant, such as high-efficiency lighting and appliances in buildings.

Project construction would require consumption of approximately 21,011 gallons of gasoline and 81,295 gallons of diesel fuel. Operation of the HDH project would result in an electricity demand of approximately 3,563,965 kilowatt hours/year (see Appendix A for detailed calculations and assumptions). According to CEQA Guidelines, meeting energy conservation goals will require a decrease in overall per capita energy consumption, a decrease in reliance on oil, and an increased reliance on renewable energy sources. Project energy consumption for building operation and transportation would support these goals through project compliance with existing State laws and requirements and project design that promotes energy conservation. For example, the HDH project would comply with applicable energy performance standards of the California Building Code, which decrease per capita energy consumption. The HDH project would also support per capita energy consumption decreases through its uses of grid electricity, which is required by State legislation (e.g., Senate Bill [SB] 100) to source at least 60 percent of its supplies from renewable energy sources by 2030 and 100 percent carbon-free sources by 2045. Transportation-related uses of energy would also be increasingly efficient during implementation and operation of the HDH project. For example, the State's Advanced Clean Car (ACC) II Standards requires vehicles sold in the State to be increasingly fuel efficient and use fuel sources other than gasoline and diesel (e.g., electricity). The HDH project would not develop uses or involve activities that would conflict with goals of decreasing per capita energy consumption, reliance on oil (petroleum), or increasing uses of renewable energy sources, or that would result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy.

As described above, a detailed analysis of construction and operational energy demands was not provided in the Master Plan EIR. However, since adoption of the Campus Master Plan, numerous regulations have been implemented that set rigorous standards for energy efficiency as well as sustainability-focused electricity generation. Along with the numerous federal and State regulations, the Cal Poly Humboldt Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2.0 mandates that projects be consistent with the goals and policies within the CAP to meet GHG reduction goals. Furthermore, the HDH project would comply with the CSU Sustainability Policy, Cal Poly Humboldt Campus Master Plan design guidelines, and currently adopted California Building Code Title 24 energy efficiency measures. Additionally, there have been substantial technological advancements since the adoption of the Master Plan EIR, such as vehicle fuel efficiency, renewable energy generation, and building-design efficiencies—all of which increase overall project energy efficiencies. The buildings proposed under the project would be much more efficient in terms of electricity, heating and cooling, and water consumption, attributable to modern building codes and materials, as well as increasingly efficient appliances and utilities. The CSU Sustainability Policy requires consideration of building operation, including water conservation and waste management strategies to reduce utility demands and zero natural gas use.
For these reasons, it is likely that the HDH project is much more energy-efficient in all areas than was originally envisioned and analyzed in the Master Plan EIR. No new or more severe impacts related to energy would occur with implementation of the HDH project and the usage of energy for construction and operation of the HDH project would not be considered wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

2.7.1 Soils and Geologic Hazards

Potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to geology and soils were analyzed in Chapter 8.0 of the Master Plan EIR. According to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, no active faults are located under or adjacent to the campus, although the Fickle Hill Fault is in the vicinity. The area has moderate slope stability and is prone to potentially prolonged and strong seismic ground shaking. The region experienced a magnitude 7 earthquake on December 4, 2024, the heaviest earthquake in the region in the past 10 years, and another magnitude 5.3 earthquake on December 14, 2024. Although faults in the region may induce strong ground shaking in the Arcata area, they are not adequately close to the campus to require more than standard earthquake engineering design. Soils on campus have been characterized as having a low expansion index and do not exhibit expansive qualities. Soils and geologic units on campus, in general, do not exhibit instability. Some slopes on the campus have exhibited instability and required corrective action or were being considered for corrective action. No septic tanks are proposed as part of implementation of the Campus Master Plan. The Master Plan EIR states that potential impacts related to soil erosion from construction and subsequent discharge to a water body and related to exposure of campus facilities to geologic hazards, including ground shaking and soil instability, which could cause major damage to facilities, would be addressed by the following mitigative elements of the Campus Master Plan (Humboldt State University 2004):

1. Geologic Hazards. Standard engineering design will lessen the probability that the new tower and building will be damaged by geologic hazards. All significant structures and improvements on the campus will be designed and constructed in accordance with the CSU Seismic Safety Standards and the California Building Codes, including the preparation of site-specific geotechnical and engineering reports.
2. Erosion Control. Proper management of disturbed and exposed soils and implementation of effective Best Management Practices (BMPs) for erosion and sedimentation control will be implemented to prevent significant erosion during rains. Erosion control requirements will be included in the construction plans and specifications. The construction contractor will be required to comply with these plans for protecting exposed soils from runoff-producing rain and for the proper disposal of excess soils. For construction projects covering an acre or more, these types of controls will be addressed in a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Erosion control requirements will be specific to each project and location, ensuring

adequate protection for Jolly Giant Creek and other drainages. As appropriate, a project must have a suitable buffer between construction operations and Jolly Giant Creek and, as feasible, any wetland areas. A buffer of approximately ten feet will be established between earthworks and established riparian vegetation. Silt fencing will line the buffer edge. Equipment will remain on existing roadways or previously graded ground as much as feasible.

The Master Plan EIR on page 8-3 concluded that geology and soils impacts associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan would be less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

The HDH project would involve the construction and operation of the HDH facilities on the existing area currently occupied by Ceramics Lab, Sculpture Lab, Campus Apartments, Building 20, Water Tower, parking kiosk, Warren House, and Bret Harte House. As discussed in the Master Plan EIR and noted above, the campus is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and no mapped active or potentially active fault traces are known to traverse or project toward the project site. Construction and operation of new buildings and infrastructure would meet current building standards, including the 2024 (or as updated) California Building Code Title 24 energy efficiency measures, and would not exacerbate earthquake potential in the project vicinity. Additionally, as a construction project that would disturb at least 1 acre of land, the HDH project would require coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Water Quality Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit [NPDES] General Permit No. CAS000002 (as shown in Table 1-1 above). Compliance with the NPDES General Permit requires applicants to submit a notice of intent to SWRCB and to prepare a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP identifies BMPs that must be implemented to reduce construction effects on receiving water quality. The BMPs identified are directed at implementing both sediment and erosion control measures and other measures to control potential chemical contaminants. The permit also requires dischargers to consider the use of post-construction permanent BMPs that remain in service to protect water quality throughout the life of the HDH project. All NPDES permits also have inspection, monitoring, and reporting requirements. Therefore, all geology- and soils-related impacts of the HDH project would be less than significant. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.7.2 Paleontological Resources

Potential impacts associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan to paleontological resources were analyzed in Chapter 7.0, "Cultural Resources," of the Master Plan EIR. The Master Plan EIR indicates that the potential for paleontological resources to occur within the campus is limited and that the opportunity to disturb paleontological resources that have not been disturbed by previous construction activities is minimal. For these reasons, the Master Plan EIR concluded that the impact on paleontological resources would be less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

Based on a review of generalized rock types provided by the California Department of Conservation, the campus is underlain by marine and nonmarine sedimentary rocks, from the Pleistocene era (i.e., over than 10,000 old formations that may contain paleontological resources) (DOC 2025b). Because the project site has been disturbed many times over the past century, accidental discovery of unknown paleontological resources is not expected. However, due to the presence of rock formations within the Cal Poly Humboldt campus that may be greater than 10,000 years old, the potential for a paleontological resource to be uncovered during earth-moving activities cannot be precluded. Consistent with the conclusions of the Master Plan EIR, if a paleontological resource is discovered during project construction at the project site, the requirements set forth under California's PRC Section 5097.5, would ensure that handling and treatment of these resources would not result in a significant adverse effect on a paleontological resource. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Since certification of the Master Plan EIR, increased awareness of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and their role in global climate change has resulted in promulgation of laws and regulations designed to curb emissions and reduce the inherently cumulative effect of GHG emissions. At the time the Master Plan EIR was prepared and certified, the State CEQA Guidelines did not identify GHG emissions and climate change as a resource area in Appendix G. Thus, the Master Plan EIR did not provide an environmental or regulatory setting to characterize climate change impacts, nor did the Master Plan EIR evaluate the Campus Master Plan's contribution of GHG emissions to anthropogenic climate change. However, in 2009, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research amended Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines to include project-level analysis of GHG emissions.

This section presents a summary of the current state of climate change science and GHG emissions sources in California, applicable regulations, and the Cal Poly Humboldt GHG Inventory; discussion of potential GHG emissions that would occur as a result of the HDH project and their potential contribution to global climate change. For the purposes of this analysis, GHG emissions are measured as metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MTCO_2e$). The atmospheric impact of a GHG is based on the global warming potential (GWP) of that gas. GWP is a measure of the heat-trapping ability of one unit of a gas over a certain timeframe relative to one unit of carbon dioxide (CO_2). The GWP of CO_2 is one. Consistent with the methodology used by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in estimating statewide GHG emissions, this analysis uses GWP values from the Fourth Assessment Report Values by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

2.8.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

Federal Energy Policy and Conservation Act

Congress enacted the Federal Energy Policy and Conservation Act in 1975 which established fuel economy standards for on-road motor vehicles in the United States. Pursuant to the act, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration is responsible for establishing additional vehicle standards. There are federal policies enacted that address GHG emissions; however, State policies, programs, and regulations supersede federal requirements in terms of stringency, and are summarized below

Massachusetts vs. EPA

On April 2, 2007, in *Massachusetts v. EPA*, the Supreme Court directed the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator to determine whether GHG emissions from new motor vehicles cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare, or whether the science is too uncertain to make a reasoned decision. In making these decisions, the EPA Administrator is required to follow the language of Section 202(a) of the federal Clean Air Act. On December 7, 2009, the Administrator signed a final rule with two distinct findings regarding GHGs under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act:

- The Administrator found that elevated concentrations of GHGs in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations. This is referred to as the "Endangerment Finding."
- The Administrator further found the combined emissions of GHGs from new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines contribute to GHGs that endangers public health and welfare. This is referred to as the "Cause or Contribute Finding."
- These two findings were necessary to establish the foundation for regulation of GHGs from new motor vehicles as air pollutants under the Clean Air Act.

STATE

Executive Order S-3-05

In 2005, Executive Order (EO) S-3-05 was signed into law and proclaims that California is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It declares that increased temperatures could reduce the Sierra Nevada snowpack, further exacerbate California's air quality problems, and potentially cause a rise in sea levels. To combat those concerns, the EO established total GHG emission targets for the State. Specifically, Statewide emissions are to be reduced to 2000 levels by 2010, 1990 levels by 2020, and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Statewide Emissions Targets

Assembly Bill 32

In September 2006, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, Assembly Bill (AB) 32, was signed into law. AB 32 establishes regulatory, reporting, and market mechanisms to achieve quantifiable reductions in GHG emissions and a cap on Statewide GHG emissions. AB 32 requires that Statewide GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. AB 32 also requires that "(a) the Statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit shall remain in effect unless otherwise amended or repealed. (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit continue in existence and be used to maintain and continue reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases beyond 2020. (c) The State board [California Air Resources Board (CARB)] shall make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature on how to continue reductions of greenhouse gas emissions beyond 2020" (California Health and Safety Code, Division 25.5, Part 3, Section 38551).

Senate Bill 32 and Assembly Bill 197 of 2016

In August 2016, SB 32 and AB 197 were signed into law and serve to extend California's GHG reduction programs beyond 2020. SB 32 amended the Health and Safety Code to include Section 38566, which contains language to authorize CARB to achieve a Statewide GHG emission reduction of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by no later than December 31, 2030. SB 32 codified the targets established by EO B-30-15 for 2030, which set the next interim step in the State's continued efforts to pursue the long-term target expressed in EOs S-3-05 and B-30-15 of 80 percent below 1990 emissions levels by 2050.

Assembly Bill 1279

On September 16, 2022, the State legislature passed AB 1279 which codified stringent emissions targets for the State of achieving carbon neutrality and an 85 percent reduction in 1990 emissions level by 2045 (this superseded the previous GHG emissions reduction target set forth by EO S-3-05).

Senate Bill 375 of 2008

In September 2008, SB 375 was signed into law and aligns regional transportation planning efforts, regional GHG emission reduction targets, and land use and housing allocation. SB 375 requires metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) to adopt a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) or Alternative Planning Strategy, showing prescribed land use allocation in each MPO's Regional Transportation Plan. CARB, in consultation with the MPOs, is to provide each affected region with reduction targets for GHGs emitted by passenger cars and light trucks for 2020 and 2035.

California Renewables Portfolio Standard

SB 100 of 2018 sets a three-stage compliance period requiring all California utilities, including independently owned utilities, energy service providers, and community choice aggregators, to generate 52 percent of their electricity from renewables by December 31, 2027; 60 percent by December 31, 2030; and 100 percent carbon-free electricity by December 31, 2045. On September 16, 2022, SB 1020 was signed into law. This bill supersedes the goals of SB 100 by requiring that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 90 percent of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2035; 95 percent of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2040; 100 percent of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2045; and 100 percent of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2035.

Building Energy Efficiency Standards

Title 24, Part 6

The energy consumption of new residential and nonresidential buildings in California is regulated by the State's Title 24, Part 6, Building Energy Efficiency Standards (California Energy Code). The California Energy Commission (CEC) updates the California Energy Code every 3 years with more stringent design requirements for reduced energy consumption, which results in the generation of fewer GHG emissions. The current California Energy Code will require builders to use more energy-efficient building technologies for compliance with increased restrictions on allowable energy use. The core focus of the building standards has been efficiency, but the 2019 Energy Code ventured into onsite generation by requiring PV on new homes, providing significant GHG savings. The most recent is the 2022 California Energy Code which advances the onsite energy generation progress started in the 2019 California Energy Code by encouraging electric heat pump technology and use, establishing electric-ready requirements when natural gas is installed, expanding solar PV system and battery storage standards, and strengthening ventilation standards to improve indoor air quality. The CEC estimates that the 2022 California Energy Code will save consumers $1.5 billion and reduce GHGs by 10 $MMTCO_2e$ over the next 30 years (CEC 2021).

Title 24, Part 11

The California Green Building Standards Code, referred to as CALGreen, was added to Title 24 as Part 11, first in 2009 as a voluntary code, which then became mandatory effective January 1, 2011 (as part of the 2010 California Building Standards Code). The current version is the 2022 CALGreen Code, which took effect on January 1, 2023. As compared to the 2019 CALGreen Code, the 2022 CALGreen Code strengthened sections pertaining to EV and bicycle parking, water efficiency and conservation, and material conservation and resource efficiency, among other sections of the CALGreen Code. The CALGreen Code sets design requirements equivalent to or more stringent than those of the California Energy Code for energy efficiency, water efficiency, waste diversion, and indoor air quality. These codes are adopted by local agencies that enforce building codes and used as guidelines by State agencies for meeting the requirements of EO B-18-12.

Statewide GHG Emission Targets and Climate Change Scoping Plan

Reducing GHG emissions in California has been the focus of the state government for approximately two decades. GHG emission targets established by the State legislature include reducing statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 (AB 32 of 2006) and reducing emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 (Senate Bill [SB] 32 of 2016). EO S-3-05 calls for statewide GHG emissions to be reduced to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. This target was superseded by AB 1279, which codifies a goal for carbon neutrality and to reduce emissions by 85 percent below 1990 levels by 2045. These targets are in line with the scientifically established levels needed in the US to limit the rise in global temperature to no more than 2 degrees Celsius (°C), the warming threshold at which major climate disruptions, such as super droughts and rising sea levels, are projected; these targets also pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 °C (United Nations 2015).

CARB adopted the *Final 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality* on December 16, 2022, which traces the state's pathway to achieve its carbon neutrality and an 85 percent reduction in 1990 emissions goal by 2045. It identifies the reductions needed by each GHG emission sector (e.g., transportation [including off-road mobile source emissions], industry, electricity generation, agriculture, commercial and residential, pollutants with high global warming potential, and recycling and waste) to achieve these goals.

Transportation-Related Standards and Regulations

As part of its ACC program, CARB established more stringent GHG emission standards and fuel efficiency standards for fossil fuel-powered on-road vehicles than EPA. The program's initial goal requiring zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) regulation (i.e., battery, fuel cell, and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles [EVs]) to account for up to 15 percent of California's new vehicle sales by 2025 was superseded by EO N-79-20, which directed the state to scale out the sales of internal combustion engines to 100 percent ZEV sales by 2035. The ACC II Program was adopted by CARB in August 2022 and provides the regulatory framework for ensuring the sales requirement goal of EO N-79-20 to ultimately reach 100 percent ZEV sales in the state by 2035.

EO B-48-18, signed into law in January 2018, requires all state entities to work with the private sector to have at least 5 million ZEVs on the road by 2030, as well as 200 hydrogen-fueling stations and 250,000 EV-charging stations installed by 2025. It specifies that 10,000 of these charging stations must be direct-current fast chargers.

California State University

California State University Sustainability Policy

In 2024, The CSU Board of Trustees adopted an update to the CSU system-wide Sustainability Policy, which was first adopted in 2014 with subsequent updates in 2019, 2020, and 2022. The policy aims to reduce the environmental impact of construction and operation of buildings and to integrate sustainability across the curriculum. The CSU Sustainability Policy established the following goals related to GHG emissions:

- procure 60 percent of energy supply from renewable sources by 2030;
- reduce GHG emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2040;
- increase on-site energy generation from 32 to 80 megawatts by 2030;
- reduce per-capita landfill waste by 50 percent by 2030 and 80 percent by 2040;
- reduce water use by 10 percent by 2030;
- promote use of alternative fuels and transportation programs;
- procure goods that are recycled, recyclable, or reusable; and
- integrate sustainability across the curriculum.

CSU Executive Order 987

EO 987 is the CSU Policy Statement on Energy Conservation, Sustainable Building Practices, and Physical Plant Management. CSUN operates under this EO, which sets minimum efficiency standards for new construction and renovations, and establishes operating practices intended to ensure CSU buildings are used in the most energy efficient and sustainable manner possible while still meeting the programmatic needs of the University.

Cal Poly Humboldt Climate Action Plan 2.0

The Cal Poly Humboldt CAP 2.0 intends to build upon the first CAP released by Cal Poly Humboldt in 2017, which targeted the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, and to become carbon neutral by 2045. Cal Poly Humboldt was successful in achieving the 2020 goal. The CAP 2.0 outlines strategies to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045, as well as to incorporate sustainability and climate action into the campus' research and academic operations through a variety of actions and strategies related to Buildings, Energy & Fuels (BEF); Transportation (TRA), Solid Waste & Purchasing (SWP); Carbon Sequestration & Offset (CSO); Academics & Research (A&R); and Resilience (RES). The goals and strategies of the CAP 2.0 that are relevant to GHG reductions for all sectors are as follows:

BEF GOAL 1: All buildings owned/operated by Cal Poly Humboldt will generate zero direct emissions by 2045.

- Strategy 1.1: By 2025, 50 percent of new major renovations of state buildings will be zero net energy (ZNE). By 2030, 50 percent of buildings will be retrofitted to ZNE and all new construction will be ZNE.
- Strategy 1.2: Adopt whole-building performance targets for campus buildings to further energy and water efficiency.
- Strategy 1.3: Reduce natural gas consumption below 2018-19 levels by 50% by 2030, by 75% by 2040, and by 100% by 2045.
- Strategy 1.4: Increase installation of solar photovoltaic energy systems on campus infrastructure to a minimum of 2.5 MW by 2025.

BEF GOAL 2: Build resilience into campus buildings and infrastructure to adapt to, and continue to provide functionality during, climate change impacts.

- Strategy 2.1: Ensure critical loads maintain power during power shut-off events utilizing low-carbon technologies.

BEF GOAL 3: Zero emissions fleet by 2045.

- Strategy 3.1: Adopt and implement a long-range plan for transitioning fleet and grounds equipment to zero emissions.

TRA GOAL 1: Reduce commute emissions 50 percent below 2015 levels by 2030, and to zero by 2045.

- Strategy 1.1: Develop and implement a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan.
- Strategy 1.2: Adjust parking policies, programs and infrastructure to reduce number of personal, non-zero emission vehicles on campus.
- Strategy 1.3: Improve walkability and bikeability of campus and area surrounding campus.
- Strategy 1.4: Support and expand alternative transportation programs.
- Strategy 1.5 Support improvement of public transit services to the campus.
- Strategy 1.6: Adopt additional provisions to reduce employee trips to/from campus.

TRA GOAL 2: Reduce business air travel emissions by 50 percent of 2015 levels by 2030 Strategy.

- Strategy 2.1: Educate air travelers on their impact while enhancing alternatives to air travel.

SWP GOAL 1: Cal Poly Humboldt is a zero waste campus by 2045.

- Strategy 1.1: Develop and implement a Zero Waste Action Plan to achieve 50 percent below 2015 levels by 2030 and 80% below 2015 levels by 2040 for residential and commercial waste (measured in pounds per person per day, or PPD).
- Strategy 1.2: Reduce waste associated with campus resident move-out by 25 percent below 2019 levels by 2025.

SWP GOAL 2: Reduce non-hazardous construction and demolition waste going to the landfill.

- Strategy 2.1: Divert a minimum of 65 percent of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste; by 2030 increase diversion rate to 75 percent.

SWP GOAL 3: By 2030 prioritize the procurement and use of materials, goods, and supplies that are recycled, reused, repurposed or returned at the end of life.

- Strategy 3.1: Implement policies and procedures to maximize the use of suppliers and vendors with sustainable practices in campus contracting activities.

SWP GOAL 4: Reduce the embodied carbon of specified construction materials by 50 percent of 2022 levels by 2030.

- Strategy 4.1: Reduce Scope 4 emissions by only purchasing specified building materials with a global warming potential below the industry average.

CSO GOAL 1: By 2045, any remaining GHG emissions are mitigated through sequestration and carbon offset programs or purchases

- Strategy 1.1: Identify and manage for carbon sequestration on Humboldt managed properties.
- Strategy 1.2: Offset 25 percent of emissions from business air travel by 2025, and 100 percent of remaining emissions from air travel by 2045.
- Strategy 1.3: Offset 10 percent of emissions from commute by 2025, and 100 percent of remaining emissions from commute by 2045.
- Strategy 1.4: Develop community based small-scale carbon offset projects.

- Strategy 1.5: Develop a carbon reduction fund for purchasing carbon offsets through the traditional voluntary market and for funding small scale carbon projects.
- Objective 1.6: Integrate carbon sequestration into campus decision-making.

A&R GOAL 1: Further integrate sustainability into the curriculum.

- Strategy 1.1: Increase the percentage of courses with sustainability content to 25 percent by 2025 and to 40 percent by 2030. Increase the percentage of academic departments with sustainability course offerings to 85 percent by 2025 and to 90 percent by 2030.

A&R GOAL 2: Foster cross-disciplinary research and creative activities in sustainability

- Strategy 2.1: Increase the percentage of researchers that are engaged in sustainability research to 50 percent by 2025 and to 60 percent by 2030.
- Strategy 2.2: Support the increase and enhancement of creative activities in sustainability.

A&R GOAL 3: Firmly and publicly establish Cal Poly Humboldt as a hub for sustainability innovation, curriculum and research.

- Strategy 3.1: Support the establishment of a sustainability center by 2025

RES GOAL 1: Develop a campus and community that can withstand and thrive through climate change-driven disruptions.

- Strategy 1: Plan now for a future constrained by climate change impacts.
- Strategy 2: Educate the campus community about climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation strategies.
- Strategy 3: Reduce food and housing insecurity.
- Strategy 4: Improve ecosystem management to increase biodiversity, remove invasive species, and foster pollinator health.
- Strategy 5: Improve storm, wastewater and irrigation management.
- Strategy 6: Improve indoor and outdoor air quality.
- Strategy 7: Strengthen campus emergency operations and response.

2.8.2 Impact Analysis

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The issue of global climate change is inherently a cumulative issue because the GHG emissions of individual projects cannot be shown to have any material effect on global climate. Thus, the HDH project's impact on climate change is addressed only as a cumulative impact.

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064 and relevant checklist questions contained in Appendix G recommend that a lead agency consider a project's consistency with relevant, adopted plans and discuss any inconsistencies with applicable regional plans, including plans to reduce GHG emissions. Under Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, implementing the HDH project would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to climate change if it would:

- generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, or
- conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

State CEQA Guidelines give the lead agency the discretion to select the most appropriate tools based on substantial evidence. Neither NCUAQMD nor Cal Poly Humboldt have developed project-specific GHG emissions thresholds.

Other agencies throughout the state, including multiple air districts, have adopted numerical thresholds that allow projects to demonstrate consistency with the 2030 statewide GHG reduction target codified by SB 32 (i.e., 40 percent below 1990 levels) and the 2045 carbon neutrality goal codified in AB 1279. Given that neither NCUAQMD nor Cal Poly Humboldt has developed project-specific GHG emissions thresholds, the assessment of GHG emissions in this analysis is based on the HDH project's level of consistency with the CSU Sustainability Policy, statewide targets, and the Cal Poly Humboldt CAP 2.0.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Generation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The HDH project would generate GHG emissions during both construction and operation. Construction-related activities would generate GHG emissions from the use of heavy-duty off-road equipment, materials transport, and worker commute trips. Construction of the HDH project differs slightly from the specifications for housing and associated support facilities covered in the Campus Master Plan, but is consistent with the Campus Master Plan's objectives to support a net-increase in on campus beds and to include dining and other support facilities along with student housing developments.

Construction of the HDH project would result in maximum annual emissions of 465 $MTCO_2e$ in 2028, with total construction phase emissions being 1,298 $MTCO_2e$ (see Appendix A for detailed assumptions and calculations).

Operation of the HDH project would result in mobile-source GHG emissions associated with vehicle trips to and from the project site, area-source emissions from the operation of landscape maintenance equipment, energy-source emissions from the utilization of electricity, water-related energy consumption associated with water use and the conveyance and treatment of wastewater, and waste-generated emissions from the transport and disposal of solid waste. In accordance with the CSU Sustainability Policy, the HDH project would not include infrastructure to support on-site natural gas. Operation of the HDH project would result in 4,020 $MTCO_2e/yr$ (see Appendix A for detailed assumptions and calculations). Notably, this is a highly conservative estimation of GHG emissions, as the majority of these emissions (3,439 $MTCO_2e$) are attributable to mobile sources. As a traffic impact analysis was not conducted for the project, model default operational trip numbers and lengths were used to estimate mobile source emissions. As the project is associated with and located on the Cal Poly Humboldt campus, the majority of people accessing the housing, dining, and health facilities proposed under the project would be students, many of whom live on campus and would not use vehicles to access the project. Operational mobile-source trip numbers and distances, and associated emissions, will likely be much lower should the project be implemented.

As stated above, GHG emissions resulting from implementation of the Campus Master Plan were not analyzed in the Master Plan EIR and, therefore, no mitigation measures were identified in the Master Plan EIR. However, the HDH project would be subject to the most recent federal, state, local, and CSU policies (see above) that dictate the inclusion of various project design features that reduce potential GHG emissions. These methods include encouraging alternate means of transportation, such as biking and walking, CALGreen-compliant building design features, renewable energy, and all-electric building design. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

Consistency with Applicable Plans for Reducing GHG Emissions

Consistency with Cal Poly Humboldt Climate Action Plan 2.0

As stated above, in the absence of adopted thresholds by AQMD or Cal Poly Humboldt, the goals of the Cal Poly Humboldt CAP 2.0 are used in place of numerical thresholds to qualitatively assess the HDH project's consistency with the applicable plans and policies. Table 2.8-1 below provides a comparison between the applicable goals and guiding policies identified in the Cal Poly Humboldt CAP 2.0 and the design features of the HDH project.

Based on the comparison above, it can be determined that the HDH project would be consistent with the goals of the Cal Poly Humboldt CAP 2.0 and would therefore not impede its implementation.

Table 2.8-1 Comparison of Cal Poly Humboldt Climate Action Plan 2.0 with the HDH Project

Cal Poly Humboldt Climate Action Plan 2.0	Project Consistency
BEF GOAL 1: All buildings owned/operated by Cal Poly Humboldt will generate zero direct emissions by 2045.	**Consistent.** The HDH project would provide state-of-the-art facilities that would not include natural gas that would result in lesser emissions compared to existing uses and the previously envisioned development. The HDH project would not impede the implementation of measures consistent with this goal.
BEF GOAL 2: Build resilience into campus buildings and infrastructure to adapt to, and continue to provide functionality during, climate change impacts	**Consistent.** The HDH project would comply with current building code and CSU Sustainability Policy requirements and would not include natural gas. The HDH project would not impede the implementation of measures consistent with this goal.
BEF GOAL 3: Zero emissions fleet by 2045	**N/A.** The HDH project would not impede the implementation of measures consistent with this goal because the project would not interfere with any campus vehicles.
TRA GOAL 1: Reduce commute emissions 50% below 2015 levels by 2030, and to zero by 2045	**Consistent.** The HDH project incorporates multiple design features which encourage alternate means of transportation such as public transport, walking, and biking. Due to its central location within campus, the on-site provision of bike parking and accessibility to transit would be consistent with commute emission reduction goals.
TRA GOAL 2: Reduce business air travel emissions by 50% of 2015 levels by 2030 Strategy	**N/A.** The HDH project would not impede the implementation of measures consistent with this goal because the project would not interfere with any air business travel.
SWP GOAL 1: Cal Poly Humboldt is a zero-waste campus by 2045	**Consistent.** The HDH project would not impede the implementation of measures consistent with this goal as the project would comply with the waste reduction and recycling requirements detailed in the Cal Poly Humboldt Climate Action Plan 2.0.
SWP GOAL 2: Reduce non-hazardous construction and demolition waste going to the landfill	**Consistent.** The HDH project would involve the demolition or removal of on-site structures that could be disposed of at a landfill. To the extent feasible, non-hazardous construction and demolition waste would be recycled.
SWP GOAL 3: By 2030 prioritize the procurement and use of materials, goods, and supplies that are recycled, reused, repurposed or returned at the end of life.	**Consistent.** The HDH project would not impede the implementation of measures consistent with this goal as the project would comply with the waste reduction and recycling requirements detailed in the Cal Poly Humboldt Climate Action Plan 2.0.
SWP GOAL 4: Reduce the embodied carbon of specified construction materials by 50% of 2022 levels by 2030	**Consistent.** The HDH project would adhere to building code and CSU Sustainability Policy requirements related to the manner in which construction is conducted. The project would achieve LEED Silver or better.
CSO GOAL 1: By 2045, any remaining GHG emissions are mitigated through sequestration and carbon offset programs or purchases	**N/A.** The HDH project would not impede the implementation of measures consistent with this goal as the project would not interfere with the campus' ability to mitigate GHG emissions.
A&R GOAL 1: Further integrate sustainability into the curriculum	**Consistent.** The HDH project would provide state-of-the-art facilities.
A&R GOAL 2: Foster cross-disciplinary research and creative activities in sustainability	**Consistent.** The HDH project would combine and share facilities in a collaborative and efficient manner so as to maximize the use of sustainability features of the proposed building.
A&R GOAL 3: Firmly and publicly establish Cal Poly Humboldt as a hub for sustainability innovation, curriculum and research	**N/A.** The HDH project would not impede the implementation of measures consistent with this goal because the project would not impede sustainability innovation, school curriculum, or research.
RES GOAL 1: Develop a campus and community that can withstand and thrive through climate change-driven disruptions	**N/A.** The HDH project would not impede the implementation of measures consistent with this goal.

Consistency with CARB's Scoping Plan

The 2022 Scoping Plan lays out the framework for achieving the 85 percent reduction in 1990 emissions goal by 2045 and progress toward additional reductions. Appendix D, "Local Actions," of the 2022 Scoping Plan which identifies building decarbonization, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) reductions, and the electrification of the mobile source sector as key priority areas that local jurisdictions can target to do their "fair share" in assisting the state in meeting its long-term goal of carbon neutrality by 2045 (CARB 2022). The 2022 Scoping Plan explains that, "[a]bsent consistency with an adequate, geographically specific GHG reduction plan such as a CEQA-qualified CAP… the first approach the State recommends for determining whether a proposed residential or mixed-use residential development would align with the State's climate goals is to examine whether the project includes key project attributes that reduce operational GHG emissions while simultaneously advancing fair housing" (CARB 2022).

The project does not propose to construct any vehicle parking. Therefore, the Appendix D goal of exceeding the mandatory CalGreen EV parking space requirements would not be applicable to the project. The project would feature all-electric design and would thus align with Appendix D's goal of decarbonizing buildings. Lastly, the project serves the purpose of siting campus facilities adjacent to the campus core and adjacent to similar programming, reducing the need for vehicle travel and improving the feasibility of alternative transportation methods like walking and biking, thereby reducing VMT. Further, the project proposes to establish a dining hall and health services center on the south end of the Cal Poly Humboldt Campus. Currently, the campus' primary health services and dining buildings are located towards the northernmost end of the campus. By establishing these services on the south end of the campus, the project would reduce vehicle use related to traveling to the north end of campus to access health and dining services and therefore reduce VMT. Therefore, the project would not be consistent with the 2022 Scoping Plan and would generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment or conflict with state GHG reduction goals.

The HDH project would include many on-site GHG emissions reduction features including campus electrification (the HDH facilities would not have a natural gas utility connection) and energy-efficient lighting and appliances which would comply with the most recent version of CALGreen. As a result, the HDH project would contribute towards the State's GHG reduction goal and would therefore be considered consistent with the 2022 Scoping Plan.

Consistency with CSU Sustainability Policy

The CSU Sustainability policy aims to reduce the environmental impact of construction and operation of buildings and to integrate sustainability across the curriculum. This includes the goals of reducing systemwide facility carbon emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels consistent with SB 32, California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Health and Safety Code Section 38566, effective January 1, 2017). As a component of further university-development within the CSU system, the HDH project would be required to comply with all policies within the CSU Sustainability Policy (see Section 2.8.1, "Regulatory Setting," for details). Additionally, the HDH project would not include natural gas utilities on-site. Regarding water usage, the HDH project would be required to include highly efficient, water-saving features such as the utilization of recycled wastewater for landscaping purposes and high-efficiency watering features. Lastly, the HDH project would divert waste from the landfill through various on-campus waste reduction strategies. Because of the implementation of the strategies and features listed above, the HDH project would be consistent with the CSU Sustainability Policy.

SUMMARY

The HDH project would be consistent with the Cal Poly Humboldt CAP 2.0, 2022 Scoping Plan, and the CSU Sustainability Policy due to the various design features of the HDH project which reduce potential GHG emissions in a manner and to a degree which is consistent with the goals and policies of the applicable plans. Thus, the HDH project would not conflict with an applicable plan adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs, and no significant impact would occur. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Impacts associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan related to hazards and hazardous materials were analyzed in Chapter 9.0 of the Master Plan EIR. The Master Plan EIR states that existing operations on the campus, including operation of science laboratories and art studios, regularly involve the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials. These materials and the waste that is generated are managed by each of the departments and shop facilities with the assistance of Cal Poly Humboldt Environmental Health and Safety.

2.9.1 Transport, Use, Disposal, Upset, and Emission of Hazardous Materials

With respect to the handling of hazardous materials, the Master Plan EIR concludes that the potential for upset or accident conditions would not be substantial due to implementation of Cal Poly Humboldt's Hazardous Materials Business Plan and reliance on the Environmental Health and Safety Department (EHS) and the Arcata Fire Department for response to accidental release of hazardous materials.

Transportation of hazardous materials on area roadways is regulated by the California Highway Patrol and California Department of Transportation, whereas use of these materials is regulated by DTSC, as outlined in CCR Title 22. Cal Poly Humboldt would be required to use, store, and transport hazardous materials in compliance with local, State, and federal regulations during facility construction and operation. Any disposal of hazardous materials would occur in a manner consistent with applicable regulations and at an appropriate off-site disposal facility. Therefore, adverse impacts related to the handling of potentially hazardous materials associated with the HDH project are not anticipated (Humboldt State University 2004).

Currently on campus EHS, as part of Risk Management and Safety Services, works with the staff and faculty of Cal Poly Humboldt to provide a safe and healthful workplace. EHS develops and implements various programs aimed to minimize the risk of occupationally related injury or illness. This is accomplished through integrated steps of hazard identification, evaluation, and control, employee training and incident/accident investigation. EHS is a resource for information and technical guidance on occupational safety and environmental health information, work practices, and regulations. EHS supports a variety of programs including: hazardous waste management, medical waste management, hazardous materials inventory, and emergency response to hazardous materials releases. In addition, training classes are provided for employees and, at a minimum, include hazardous and medical waste management, bloodborne pathogens control, hazard communication, best chemical inventory management practices, emergency response to chemical releases and general lab safety. The division also acts as the liaison with various regulatory agencies to ensure campus wide compliance with federal, state and local environmental health regulations. Moreover, to promote compliance, EHS conducts routine inspections and notifies departments of required corrections. Thus, while operation of laboratory facilities on campus may include the use of hazardous materials, such as chemicals, implementation of these current programs would substantially minimize the risk of hazardous materials release or upset during operation of the HDH project.

There are currently four schools located within 0.25 mile of the campus: Arcata Elementary School, Arcata High School, Northern United Charter School, and Arcata Christian School. As stated above, hazardous materials generated by the HDH project would be managed in accordance with campus programs administered through EHS that ensure proper collection, storage, and shipping of hazardous materials. Thus, there would not be a substantial risk of emissions of hazardous materials from campus, including within close proximity to schools.

The HDH project includes demolition of older buildings, which can also generates hazardous waste. Given the age of these buildings, hazardous materials including asbestos and lead-based paint may be present. However, the Master Plan EIR concluded that hazardous materials will be managed in accordance with the existing Hazardous Materials Business Plan. In addition, the proposed project would not result in a change to the type or general construction requirements compared to that identified in the Campus Master Plan. For the reasons discussed above, and consistent with the analysis presented in the Master Plan EIR, the existing programs administered by EHS would reduce the potential risk of emission of hazardous materials during construction and operation of the HDH project to

a less-than-significant level. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.9.2 Hazardous Materials Sites

The Master Plan EIR concluded that the campus and project site are not located on a site included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and that no significant impacts would occur (Humboldt State University 2004). Due to the time elapsed from the Master Plan EIR and current conditions, an online records review was conducted on GeoTracker and EnviroStor. This review indicated that there are no current or historical hazardous material sites associated with the HDH project site (SWRCB 2025; California Department of Toxic Substances Control 2024). Based on this information and consistent with the conclusions presented in the Master Plan EIR, the HDH project would have a less-than-significant impact related to the creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment associated with being located on a hazardous materials site.

2.9.3 Airport/Airstrip-Related Hazards

Because the project site is not located within 2 miles of an airport or within the boundaries of an airport land use plan, there would be no impacts related to aircraft safety. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.9.4 Emergency Response Plans

The Master Plan EIR found that implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not substantially interfere with the campus's adopted emergency response procedures due to existing on-campus programs. These programs include emergency response/evacuation plans and coordination efforts between the Campus Police Department and the campus Department of Environmental Health and Safety to provide training exercises on campus. As noted in the Master Plan EIR, as the campus is developed in accordance with the Campus Master Plan, campus evacuation plans would be updated and revised, as needed, to reflect the changing traffic and access patterns throughout campus and to maintain adequate emergency access (Humboldt State University 2004).

The HDH project would provide access to both new buildings through construction of a new intermodal access road and California Fire Code compliant turnaround along the northern side of the buildings. There would also be accessible paths of travel on the student walk along the southern side of the new buildings. Operational parking would be provided on campus, including at the existing parking lots located to the south and to the east of the project site, which include accessible stalls and an accessible path of travel.

Furthermore, Cal Poly Humboldt has adopted Emergency Operations Plan & Guidelines (Humboldt State University 2018), which provide an overview of the roles and responsibilities of staff, faculty, students, and the community during disasters such as tsunami, earthquakes, fire, and hazardous materials spills and/or releases. The Emergency Operations Plan & Guidelines would be updated, as necessary, to ensure safe access and egress from the project site to support continued implementation of established emergency response procedures. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.9.5 Wildfire Risk

As noted in further detail below under Section 2.20, "Wildfire," the campus is situated between forestland on the east and urbanized areas on the west and south. Since certification of the Master Plan EIR, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection prepared new fire hazard severity zone maps in 2023. While the HDH project and

campus are not located within a state responsibility area (SRA) or on land classified as a very high Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ). The nearest point of land within an SRA is approximately 0.8-mile to the east, where land is designated as having moderate wildfire risk.

The HDH project would involve development of the HDH on campus, in an area surrounded by existing development uses. The HDH project would not expose people or structures to increased risks related to wildland fires. Therefore, no impacts related to risk, loss, or injury involving wildfires would occur. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to hydrology and water quality were analyzed in Chapter 10.0 of the Master Plan EIR. As described below, implementing the Campus Master Plan was expected to have a limited potential for negative impacts on hydrology and water quality, and no significant effect on drainage was expected (Humboldt State University 2004).

2.10.1 Water Quality Standards and Waste Discharge Requirements

The Master Plan EIR found that implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in a net increase in the amount of pervious surfaces of 33,000 sf on the campus (i.e., a loss in paved surfaces). Replacing paved surface parking lots with parking structures would reduce the total surface area of impervious surface exposed to rainwater and consequently reduce the amount of automobile-related pollutants, such as gasoline, discharged by stormwater runoff into local and regional waterways. As described in Section 2.7, "Geology and Soils," above, the Campus Master Plan includes a mitigative element that addresses erosion control during construction on campus, including the requirement that the construction contractor comply with erosion control requirements to be included in construction plans and specifications. It also mentions the requirement that a SWPPP be prepared for all construction projects covering 1 acre or more. The Master Plan EIR states that implementation of the plan was not expected to violate any standards or waste discharge requirements. Therefore, the impact related to the Campus Master Plan's potential to violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements was found to be less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

The area developed on campus under the HDH project would be consistent with development covered in the master plan. The Campus Master Plan identifies a multi-story Educational Student Services Building (Facility 79 on Figure 1-3) at the project site. The proposed Health and Dining building would provide similar student services as originally envisioned at this location, albeit in a differently oriented building within the project site. The Campus Master Plan also identifies the proposed West Campus Parking Structure at the Project site. The HDH project instead proposes a residential facility at the project site in this general location. While this represents a more major shift in facility locations and configurations, it is nonetheless consistent with and below the Master Plan targets for student beds on-campus.

Any materials stored on-site would be maintained/stored in accordance with applicable regulations to ensure that no temporary impacts to offsite drainages and groundwater would occur. To further ensure that the volume and rates of runoff do not increase as a result of project implementation, Cal Poly Humboldt would adhere to applicable NPDES requirements governing the retention of stormwater flows on-site, similar to development projects within the campus. As described below in Section 2.19, "Utilities and Service Systems," Cal Poly Humboldt would include stormwater drainage improvements that would route site runoff to the existing campus storm drainage system. As stated above under Section 2.7, "Geology and Soils," as a construction project that would disturb at least 1 acre of land, the HDH project would require coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit SWRCB Water Quality Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000002. Compliance with the NPDES General Permit requires applicants to submit a notice of intent to SWRCB and to prepare a SWPPP. The SWPPP identifies BMPs that must be implemented to reduce construction effects on receiving water quality. The BMPs identified are

directed at implementing both sediment and erosion control measures and other measures to control potential chemical contaminants. The permit also requires dischargers to consider the use of post-construction permanent BMPs that remain in service to protect water quality throughout the life of the HDH project. All NPDES permits also have inspection, monitoring, and reporting requirements. With adherence to applicable regulations, development of a SWPPP, and implementation of best management practices, the HDH project would result in less than significant impacts related to violation of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. In addition, to ensure that the volume and rates of runoff do not increase as a result of project implementation, Cal Poly Humboldt would adhere to applicable NPDES requirements governing the retention of stormwater flows on-site. As described below in Section 2.19, "Utilities and Service Systems," Cal Poly Humboldt would include stormwater drainage improvements that would route site runoff to the existing campus storm drainage system. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.10.2 Groundwater

As described in the Master Plan EIR, all the water used on campus is delivered by the City of Arcata water system. The regional water supplier is the Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District, which supplies municipal water from collection wells in the Mad River between Arcata and Blue Lake. Other groundwater is not typically used to supply water on campus. The Master Plan EIR therefore found that there was no reason to expect that implementation of the Campus Master Plan would deplete groundwater. In addition, the Master Plan EIR states that the extent of permeable surfaces on campus would increase under the Campus Master Plan, which would improve groundwater recharge. Therefore, the impact related to groundwater supply and recharge was found to be less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

The HDH project would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces on campus compared to what was covered in the 2004 Campus Master Plan and groundwater recharge via surface water percolation would not be decreased due to project construction and operation. In addition, the HDH project is within the development potential evaluated in the Master Plan EIR and would therefore not increase the campus's water demand, and thereby groundwater production. The HDH project would not substantially interfere with groundwater recharge or substantially increase groundwater production. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.10.3 Drainage, Erosion, and Flooding

As described in the Master Plan EIR, the campus is located on the slopes of the coastal range, near the base of Fickle Hill, and is generally sloped toward the west. The degree of slope varies over the campus from steep slopes to nearly flat areas. The campus area has a mix of developed surfaces consisting of paved surfaces and buildings, as well as vegetated areas, ranging from natural redwood forest to lawns. All the surface water that accumulates on campus flows off-site in natural drainage features and in a stormwater collection system on campus that conveys stormwater to natural drainages or to the City of Arcata stormwater collection system. The Master Plan EIR notes that a recent infrastructure improvement project on campus made upgrades to the stormwater collection system to provide adequate drainage for the entire campus.

The entire campus is located outside the Federal Emergency Management Agency 500-year floodplain, in an area that contains a fully developed stormwater collection and conveyance system. In addition, the project site is outside of the Flood Hazard Area (FEMA 2016). As stated above, the Campus Master Plan includes a mitigative element to address erosion on campus during construction. The Master Plan EIR states that, overall, the general hydrologic properties of the campus are not expected to change substantially under the Campus Master Plan. Consequently, the opportunity for the Campus Master Plan to contribute to substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on- or off-site was considered minimal. The Master Plan EIR concluded that this impact was less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

As with the entirety of the Cal Poly Humboldt campus, the project site is not located within a 100-year flood zone hazard. The project site is located within the Cal Poly Humboldt campus and would connect to the fully developed stormwater collection and conveyance system. The HDH project would reduce the overall area of develop land on campus, as described above in Section 2.10.1, "Water Quality Standards and Waste Discharge Requirements." The reduced development area would result in a decrease in impervious surfaces and associated runoff that would be managed through the on-campus system.

Because the HDH project would disturb more than 1 acre of land, the HDH project would also be required to obtain coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board Construction General Permit, which requires development of a SWPPP. During project construction activities, SWPPP best management practices (e.g., erosion control, site stabilization, etc.) would be implemented at the site to prevent construction-related silt or debris from affecting areas outside the site boundary. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.10.4 Flood Hazards, Tsunami, and Seiche

As mentioned above, the campus is located outside the Federal Emergency Management Agency 500-year floodplain. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not place structures within a 100-year flood hazard area. The campus is located approximately 4 miles from the Pacific Ocean. The potential for mudflows or related natural disasters on campus would be low because the campus is not located in an area subject to such events. Therefore, the Master Plan EIR concluded that the risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding was less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

As noted above, the project site is not the current 100-year flood hazard zone (FEMA 2016). Additionally, the Cal Poly Humboldt campus is outside of the State's Tsunami Hazard Area (DOC 2025c) and is not located with proximity to a body of water that could present a risk of seiche. Thus, impacts related to flood hazards, tsunamis, and seiche would remain less than significant, and no new or more severe impacts would occur beyond those analyzed in the Master Plan EIR. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

The potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to land use and planning were analyzed in Chapter 11.0 of the Master Plan EIR. As discussed in the Master Plan EIR, the Campus Master Plan would continue the use of the entire campus as an educational institution with academic, research, administrative, student support, and student housing facilities, and all proposed facilities and improvements would be located on campus and therefore would not physically divide an established community. No natural community or habitat conservation plans are applicable to the campus. Therefore, the Master Plan EIR concluded that this impact was less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

The HDH project would be constructed entirely on Cal Poly Humboldt property and therefore would be under the land use jurisdiction of the CSU Board of Trustees. There are no local ordinances or policies of the City of Arcata that would apply to projects on the Cal Poly Humboldt campus, as the City does not have jurisdiction over CSU lands. As part of the CSU, a statutorily and legislatively created, constitutionally authorized State entity, Cal Poly Humboldt is not subject to municipal regulations of surrounding local governments, such as the City of Arcata general plans or land use designations, for uses on property owned or controlled by Cal Poly Humboldt that are in furtherance of its education purposes. Nevertheless, the HDH project does not propose a permanent change in land use on the site and is consistent with the City of Arcata's Public Facility zoning and General Plan land use designations (City of Arcata 2025). Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic

analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to mineral resources were analyzed in Chapter 12.0, "Mineral and Energy Resources," of the Master Plan EIR. As discussed in the Master Plan EIR, the campus is not located on a locally important mineral resource recovery site. In addition, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not result in loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. The campus is already developed, and the site is not available for extraction of mineral resources. Further development of the campus would not result in the additional loss of important mineral resource recovery. Therefore, the Master Plan EIR concluded on pages 12-1 and 12-2 that this impact was less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

The HDH project is not located on a locally or regionally important area known to contain mineral resources. As a result, the HDH project would not result in a loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state or result in the additional loss of important mineral resource recovery. The HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.13 NOISE

The Master Plan EIR analyzed the noise impacts associated with the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 13.0. The Master Plan EIR evaluated short-term construction and long-term operational noise at nearby noise-sensitive receptors at a programmatic level. Because noise is a local issue, affecting the receptors closest to the noise-generating activities, this analysis is based on the anticipated location of project construction, as well as the operation characteristics of the HDH project and site-specific considerations (e.g., vegetation and topography).

Regarding short-term construction noise, the Master Plan EIR found that implementation of the Campus Master Plan has the potential to expose people off-site to objectionable sound if loud construction activities occur during sensitive nighttime hours. To address objectionable sound, the Campus Master Plan includes the following mitigative element (Humboldt State University 2004):

The Project Specifications will include the following requirements:

1. Construction activities that generate intrusive sound offsite will be limited from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekends,
2. Construction equipment will be maintained in proper condition to prevent excessive noise,
3. Backup beepers will be used only when necessary and will be no louder than necessary.

The Master Plan EIR concluded that with adherence to these requirements, the temporary elevation of ambient sound levels associated with construction activities under the Campus Master Plan would be less than significant on page 13-4 (Humboldt State University 2004).

The HDH project would involve the demolition, construction, and operation of facilities within the central portion of campus. Nearby sensitive receptors to the project site include the College Creek Complex approximately 300 feet to the south, the student and business services building approximately 100 feet to the southeast, the Multicultural Center, Hadley House, and Telonicher House approximately 100 feet north, the campus library approximately 300 feet north, and Gist Hall, directly adjacent to the east of the Project are. As noted on page 13-3 of the Master Plan EIR noise levels at a distance of 100 feet are anticipated to be 74 A-weighted decibels (dBA) (Humboldt State University 2004). Based on the distance between the project site (and without accounting for potential attenuation afforded by intervening structures), construction activities may result in exterior noise levels ranging between 64 and 68 dBA, which would be consistent with the findings of the 2004 Master Plan EIR. At present, nighttime construction of the

HDH project is not anticipated, however, if it were to occur and taking into account exterior-to-interior attenuation of noise, construction noise levels would likely not exceed 45 dBA within College Creek residences, and construction noise would not be significant. Nonetheless, construction of the HDH project would adhere to the adoptive elements of the Campus Master Plan, and no new significant construction noise impacts would occur with respect to on-campus construction.

The Master Plan EIR also evaluated the long-term impact associated with the increase in operational traffic noise on local roadways. Traffic noise levels on a given roadway are directly related to the volume of vehicles that travel along that roadway. In other words, an increase in traffic volume results in an increase in traffic noise. The Master Plan EIR states that the increase in traffic on local roadways associated with the increase in campus enrollment, when conservatively overestimated, would increase noise levels by 2 A-weighted decibels, which would be barely perceptible. Therefore, the Master Plan EIR concluded that the long-term noise impact was less than significant on page 13-4 (Humboldt State University 2004).

The HDH project would not increase on-campus operations beyond that previously anticipated in the 2004 Master Plan EIR. Vehicle trips associated with the HDH project would be limited during construction and not substantially greater than under the existing conditions. The HDH project would not result in an increase in daily vehicle trips or associated traffic noise compared to estimated levels from the Master Plan EIR. No new or more severe impacts with respect to noise would occur with project implementation. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Potential population and housing impacts of the Campus Master Plan were analyzed in Chapter 14.0 of the Master Plan EIR. The Master Plan EIR found that out-of-area contractors and construction workers who are involved with construction on campus likely would reside in local hotels and motels during construction and would not affect housing availability and increase the need for additional housing in the area. The planning process for the Campus Master Plan identified the desire to increase the on-campus housing ratio as time progresses. The Campus Master Plan was designed to develop housing based on an escalating campus enrollment. Campus housing development through acquisition would result in a higher density of housing than currently exists at the prospective acquisition locations. The acquisitions would occur over a timeframe that would result in little if any short-term displacement of even small numbers of residents. Therefore, the Master Plan EIR concluded that the Campus Master Plan's short-term impact on population and housing was less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

The HDH project would result in the construction and operation of the new HDH facilities, which would be consistent with development covered in the master plan. The HDH project proposes the development of a residential facility and associated support services that are consistent with and below the Master Plan targets for student beds on-campus. Because the HDH project would not constitute a new campus program or use type, it would not increase the potential for campus enrollment above that contemplated in the Campus Master Plan. With regard to the potential for temporary population increases during construction, the construction workforce of up to 60 on-site workers would be available within the County's current construction workforce (EDD 2025) and would not require contracting with individuals outside of the immediate area. Because the HDH project would not support an increase in campus enrollment above what was projected in the Campus Master Plan and Master Plan EIR, and would be developed using the local construction workforce, it would not result in an increase in the local population or necessitate development of new housing. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to public services (fire protection service, police protection service, schools, parks) were analyzed in Chapter 15.0 of the Master Plan EIR. The increase in campus enrollment envisioned by the Campus Master Plan would increase demand on local public services, potentially requiring expanded staffing and facilities to maintain response times and service ratios. The Master Plan EIR describes Cal Poly Humboldt's Fire Safety Program, which funds fire protection upgrades on campus. The campus also has an arrangement to provide funding for fire services, and it is expected that funding would be available to allow the Arcata Fire Protection District to increase its staffing to address increased campus enrollment. Similarly, the increased enrollment would increase the number of necessary employees and support facilities at the campus police department. It is expected that campus police would be funded in accordance with CSU guidelines and practice; however, the availability of funds is subject to influence by state budget issues. In general, university students do not place a significant demand on primary school enrollment because most students are young, childless, single adults. Therefore, the considerable increase in Cal Poly Humboldt enrollment would not likely significantly increase the need for public education services. The Cal Poly Humboldt campus provides several acres of parks and recreation areas, playfields, communal areas, two gyms, an indoor swimming pool, bike and walking trails, and other recreational facilities. Together, they were considered adequate for the anticipated campus enrollment of 12,000 FTES. Therefore, implementing the Campus Master Plan was not expected to create a significant demand on local and regional parks. The Master Plan EIR concluded that the long-range planning presented by the Campus Master Plan, the normal practices included in campus development and cooperation with the City of Arcata, and the fact that the demand for public services would increase incrementally, along with campus enrollment, would result in a less-than-significant impact (Humboldt State University 2004).

As discussed above under Section 2.14, "Population and Housing," the HDH project would not support an increase in campus enrollment beyond levels projected in the Campus Master Plan and would be developed using the local construction workforce. In addition, the HDH project would provide an intermodal access road, accessible paths of travel, and exterior bike racks. The project would not decrease communal areas, open space, and event space within the campus as a whole. Thus, there would not be a substantial increase in demand for public services beyond that contemplated in the Campus Master Plan and Master Plan EIR, and impacts would remain less than significant. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.16 RECREATION

Potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to recreation were analyzed in Chapter 16.0 of the Master Plan EIR. The Master Plan EIR found that interruptions in access to recreational facilities during renovations on campus would be temporary and would be sufficiently addressed by providing alternatives during any temporary closures. It also found that the additional demand for recreational resources created by the increase in campus enrollment would be met by existing campus facilities, as well as additional indoor and outdoor athletic and recreational facilities elsewhere on campus developed under the Campus Master Plan. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan was not expected to increase the use of neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities in the project area, require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse effect on the environment, or otherwise adversely affect existing recreational opportunities. Thus, the Master Plan EIR concluded that the impact on recreational resources was less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

The HDH project would include a housing courtyard associated with the new residential building, and a student plaza, health terrace, and retail coffee shop with a communal gathering space associated with the health and dining building. These would provide new open space areas that could accommodate passive recreation uses on-campus. As discussed above under Section 2.14, "Population and Housing," the HDH project would not support an increase in campus enrollment beyond levels indicated in the Campus Master Plan and would not permanently or substantially affect nearby population levels. Impacts would remain less than significant. Thus, there would not be a substantial

increase in demand for recreation resources and the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.17 TRANSPORTATION

The Master Plan EIR analyzed the potential for new development under the Campus Master Plan to affect traffic, circulation, and parking in Chapter 17.0, "Transportation." Construction traffic associated with various projects of the Campus Master Plan could substantially affect normal vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle traffic circulation if it is not properly controlled. This impact would occur largely from disruptions to the flow of traffic by the movement of equipment, materials, and personnel into and out of construction sites. Without adequate controls, construction traffic could result in unnecessary congestion, impairment of access, and hazards to vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians. To address these disruptions and hazards, the Campus Master Plan includes the following mitigative element (Humboldt State University 2004):

> The construction contractor will be required to submit a traffic control plan to the University for approval. The approved plan must require that the contractor follow appropriate traffic safety guidelines, such as the Caltrans "Manual of Traffic Safety Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones," and that work be conducted such that:
>
> 1. Effects on local circulation, parking, and hazards are minimized,
> 2. Emergency vehicles can pass through the construction zone at all times, and
> 3. Clearly marked and signed indicators of pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicle traffic areas to be closed or restricted during construction are provided and that affected traffic is directed to alternate routes where appropriate.

The Master Plan EIR concluded on page 17-4 that traffic-related impacts related to disruptions and hazards would be less than significant with implementation of the above-listed traffic-related mitigative elements (Humboldt State University 2004). The Master Plan EIR indicated that construction traffic control plan, described above, would relieve congestion, impairment of access, and hazards to vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrian during construction and operation.

The Master Plan EIR also examined the impact of the Campus Master Plan on pedestrian safety, concluding that the impact was less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

The HDH project would include the installation of pathways for walking and bicycle parking, consistent with Campus Design Guidelines. Thus, there would not be conflicts with programs, plans, or policies addressing transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. Emergency access would be required to be approved as sufficient by the Arcata Fire Protection District. These modifications would ensure that adequate emergency access is available from the site and that roadway design would not present a hazardous condition.

SB 743 and related 2018 updates to the State CEQA Guidelines in Section 15064.3 specify that vehicle miles traveled (VMT), the amount and distance of automobile travel due to a project, is the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts. The CEQA Guidelines changes also indicate that a project's effect on automobile delay would not constitute a significant environmental impact, except possibly when analyzing a transportation project (OPR 2017). The HDH project would not increase on-campus operations beyond that previously anticipated in the 2004 Master Plan EIR. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

AB 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) established a formal consultation process for California Native American tribes as part of CEQA and equates significant impacts on tribal cultural resources with significant environmental impacts (CEQA Section 21084.2). AB 52 consultation requirements went into effect on July 1, 2015, for all projects that had not already published a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration or published a Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report prior to that date (Section 11[c]). Specifically, AB 52 requires that "prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project, the lead agency shall begin consultation" (21808.3.1[a]), and that "the lead agency may certify an environmental impact report or adopt a mitigated negative declaration for a project with a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource only if" consultation is formally concluded (21082.3[d]).

However, in the case of the HDH project, the lead agency has prepared this addendum to the previously certified Master Plan EIR, in accordance with Section 15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines. An addendum was determined to be the most appropriate document because none of the conditions described in Section 15162, calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR, have occurred. The addendum addresses minor technical changes or additions and confirms that the HDH project is consistent with were previously analyzed in the Master Plan EIR. As such, the addendum would not result in an additional certification; therefore, the AB 52 procedures specified in CEQA Sections 21080.3.1(d) and 21080.3.2 do not apply, and no tribal consultation under AB 52 is required. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

2.19.1 Water Demand and Supply

The Master Plan EIR evaluated water supply and demand and concluded that existing and projected water supplies are sufficient to serve campus development up to 8,500 FTES (as assumed in the Arcata General Plan) but may not be sufficient to serve the 12,000 FTES ultimately anticipated under the Campus Master Plan. The Master Plan EIR concludes that there would not be a water supply impact for many years, if at all, and states that an evaluation of future water demand, which must consider possible water system improvements over the lengthy implementation phase of the Campus Master Plan, would be speculative (Humboldt State University 2004).

The HDH project would not result in an increase in the local population or an increase in campus enrollment above what was projected in the Campus Master Plan and Master Plan EIR. Additionally, the HDH project would connect to the existing campus infrastructure, receiving domestic, industrial, and potable water supplies from existing pipelines. As mentioned in the Master Plan EIR, any new connections to Arcata's water or sewer main would require coordination with Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District to ensure that the connections are approved, properly implemented, and interruption of service is avoided or minimized to the greatest extent practicable. The buildings developed as part of the HDH project would also be LEED certified (LEED Silver at a minimum), which would require the buildings to have water conservation measures. Therefore, the HDH project is consistent with the amount of growth and utility demand analyzed in the Master Plan EIR, and with compliance of LEED certification water conservation measures, the HDH project would continue to be sufficiently supported by the City. Impacts would remain less than significant for water demand and supply and no new or more severe impacts would occur with project implementation. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.19.2 Wastewater

The Master Plan EIR evaluated wastewater generation and wastewater treatment capacity. The Master Plan EIR concluded that the increase in wastewater flows from Cal Poly Humboldt would not exceed the level anticipated in the General Plan and that adequate capacity exists at the City's wastewater treatment facility to serve buildout of the Campus Master Plan. It also states that Cal Poly Humboldt will keep the City informed regarding projected wastewater flows as time passes. The Master Plan EIR concluded that the impact related to wastewater was less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

As discussed above, the HDH project would be consistent with and below the Master Plan targets for student beds on-campus and would not result in an increase in the local population or an increase in campus enrollment above what was projected in the Campus Master Plan and Master Plan EIR. Therefore, the HDH project would be consistent with the amount of growth and utility demand analyzed within the Master Plan EIR. Impacts would remain less than significant for wastewater, and no new or more severe impacts would occur with project implementation. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.19.3 Stormwater Drainage Facilities

Stormwater drainage facilities are discussed in Chapter 10.0 of the Master Plan EIR. As described in Section 2.10.3, "Drainage, Erosion, and Flooding," above, the Master Plan EIR concluded that the impact related to stormwater drainage facilities was less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

The HDH facilities would connect to existing campus infrastructure, with the storm drain system of the proposed buildings collecting drainage into pipes and fed into the overall campus system. As discussed above, the HDH project would not result in an increase in the local population or an increase in campus enrollment above what was projected in the Campus Master Plan and Master Plan EIR. Therefore, the HDH project would be consistent with the amount of growth and utility demand analyzed within the Master Plan EIR. Impacts would remain less than significant for stormwater drainage facilities, and no new or more severe impacts would occur with project implementation. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.19.4 Solid Waste

The Master Plan EIR concluded that the additional quantity of waste generated by the increase in FTES on campus would be small in relation to the Eureka Transfer Station capacity and that the additional waste was not expected to create a significant impact on the Dry Creek Landfill, which is contractually bound to accept solid waste generated in Humboldt County and which is not restricted to a maximum capacity. The Master Plan EIR concluded that the impact related to solid waste was less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

As discussed above, the HDH project would not result in an increase in the local population or an increase in campus enrollment above what was projected in the Campus Master Plan and Master Plan EIR. Arcata Garbage would continue to serve Cal Poly Humboldt and the HDH project by collecting solid waste and transporting waste to the Humboldt Waste Management Authority's Eureka transfer station. Demolition debris associated with HDH project would be brought to permitted disposal sites or to recycling and reuse centers, as analyzed within the Master Plan EIR. Therefore, the HDH project would be consistent with the amount of growth and utility demand analyzed in the Master Plan EIR. Impacts would remain less than significant for solid waste and no new or more severe impacts would occur with project implementation. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

2.20 WILDFIRE

Since the certification of the Master Plan EIR, the State CEQA Guidelines were updated to include a new section on wildfire. As described in Chapter 9.0, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," of the Master Plan EIR, the campus is located adjacent to a redwood and fir forest, which has a moderate potential for wildland fire. Because the Campus Master Plan does not propose structures in the forest designed for occupancy, the Master Plan EIR concluded that wildfire impacts would be less than significant (Humboldt State University 2004).

Since certification of the Master Plan EIR, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection prepared fire hazard severity zone maps in 2007, which were most recently updated in 2023. The project site is located outside of an SRA or land classified as a very high FHSZ (CAL FIRE 2024). Cal Poly Humboldt has adopted Emergency Operations Plan & Guidelines (Humboldt State University 2018), which provide an overview of the roles and responsibilities of staff, faculty, students, and the community during disasters, including wildfires. The Emergency Operations Plan & Guidelines would be updated, as necessary, to ensure safe access and egress from the project site to support continued implementation of established emergency response procedures.

As discussed above in Section 2.9.4, "Wildfire Risk," the project site and surrounding land uses are not defined/designated as a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and are not located within a State Responsibility Area (CAL FIRE 2024). Due to the location of the project site within the existing developed campus and away from forested areas, the risk of wildfire is low. Therefore, the HDH project would not result in more severe impacts than were identified in the programmatic analysis provided in the Master Plan EIR and impacts would remain less than significant. No substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Master Plan EIR would occur.

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